TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

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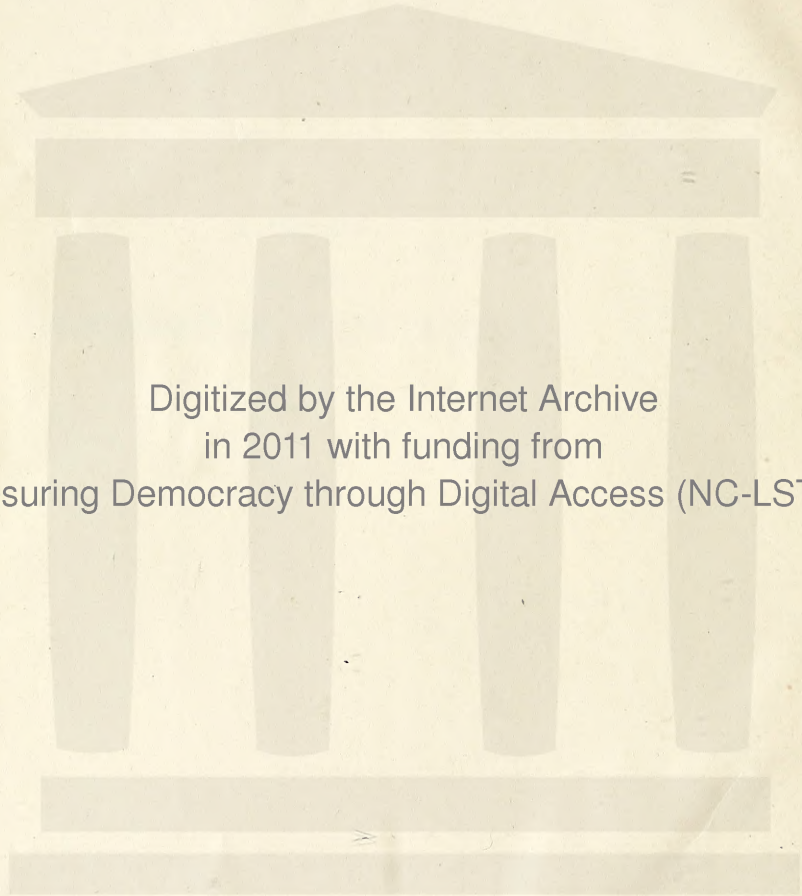
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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Compliments of

B. R. Lacy,

Commissioner.

WINSTON.
M. I. & J. C. STEWART, PUBLIC PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1897.

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FOR THE YEAR 1896.

B. R. LACY, Commissioner.
W. E. FAISON, Chief Clerk.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30, 1896.

To His Excellency, ELIAS CARR,
Governor of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I hereby transmit to Your Excellency the tenth annual report of this Bureau. As the law also requires that the Commissioner shall recommend to the Legislature what "he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the Bureau," I respectfully submit the following:

First.—That a law be passed limiting the length of a working day to eleven hours.

Second.—That no child under twelve years of age be allowed to work in any building, and those between twelve and fourteen only when they have a certificate showing that they have been ot school at least three months during the preceding year. A penalty should be attached to the violation of these laws, and the Commissioner should be empowered to see that the law is lived up to.

Third.—As this is the only tangible connection the laboring man has with the Government, and as it is peculiarly his own, his representative should be treated as the heads of other Departments are; therefore his salary should be increased to $2,000, on a par with the Railroad Commission, and $5,000 should be appropriated to prosecute this most needed work.

I am glad to say that the influence of the Bureau is being felt for good, and that the ministers and educators are taking a great interest in its success.

I am, very respectfully,

B. R. LACY,
Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

There are some in the State who do not agree with Thomas Jefferson when he says that the greatest function of the Government is to see that one citizen does not impose on his weaker neighbor, but those who do agree with him and regard him as an authority will readily understand the importance of the work of this Department. All agree that if a man is rich, well-connected, or has a great deal of political influence, it is the sacred duty of the State to see that he is not imposed upon by anybody, either in or out of the State; but to help those who need it most, to do anything for the amelioration of the humblest citizen, is at once "interfering with private business." It should be understood clearly that the State has not only the right but it is her duty to protect her citizens. If a politician speaks a work for the masses he is at once called a demagogue; if a rich man, a hypocrite; if a poor man, an agitator, or worse, an anarchist. If employers combine to lessen the output, and thereby raise the price on the purchasing public, to be able to give more luxury to their families, it is *business*, but if the employees combine to put bread into the mouths of their dear ones they are looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

This Bureau has done a great deal of good in a quiet way. Its mission is to allay friction, and by turning on the light prevent the creeping in of injustice and wrongs. The friends of this work should feel particularly kind towards His Excellency, Elias Carr. His heart is true to the best interests of the great mass of North Carolinians. Although very much interested in factories, he is not one of the short-sighted mill men who are anxious for large returns from their investments regardless of the needs or wants of the employees, or for what is for the best interest of our grand old State. When the student of history turns back to the administration of the "Farmer Governor" he will find one that will compare favorably with any that the State has ever had. It has been honest, patriotic, and clear of scandals; if not the best, certainly

on a par with the best. He is a friend of the Bureau because he thinks its work is for the good of the State, and the wage-earners should remember their friends.

The stringency of the times has caused a large majority of the mills to shut down partially, which has caused a great loss of wages to the employees. Many of the owners have run their mills, when it was to their interest to shut down, to give employment and to keep their people from scattering. A great many have built churches and school houses at their factories and added to the school fund to lengthen the school term; and what is very pleasant about it all, they do not consider it charity or pose as alms-givers, but do it from a sense of duty, and, as one told me, "because it was a good investment." There is an erroneous impression abroad that this Bureau is especially to show the condition of cotton factory people. It is for all who earn their bread by the sweat of their face, and the truth is that, except in isolated cases, the cotton factories need the light turned on less than the average person thinks.

There is little danger of the work being stopped, but the law should be changed and the workingman's Department should be put on a par with the other Departments. It should be considered of equal importance with the Railroad Commission, which does a great work in looking after material things, while this looks after the needs of humanity. The term and salary should be the same as that of the Railroad Commission, and the appropriation should be commensurate with the territory to be covered and the work to be done. Connecticut has no limit; New York appropriates $30,000 and pays her Commissioner the same we pay our Governor. This is a great work and should be more liberally supported.

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The following average table is compiled from blanks received from 355 representative farmers of the ninety-six counties of the State. The Bureau has never had any trouble in securing information from the farmers. The blanks are mailed them, and they fill them out and return promptly.

By reference to table it will be seen that the average wages paid farm labor in the State is about as follows: Men $8.50, women $5.00, and children $3.00. In addition to wages, rations to the average value of $3.90, and house, pasture, garden, fuel, fruit, etc., to the average value of $2.80, are furnished, which brings the average up to $15.40. From the first dozen blanks received the average of farm labor seemed to be about $6.75 or $7.00, but when the whole 355 were averaged it showed that it goes up to $8.50. I know that a great many will question the accuracy of the report on this account, but we have to collate the figures as furnished to us, although we think it is above the average.

It will also be seen that the average cost of production of a 400-pound bale of cotton is $22.70, and that sixty-five per cent. of this amount represents labor alone. Sixty-five counties produce cotton. Eighty-five counties produce wheat at an average cost of sixty cents per bushel. Ninety-four counties produce corn at an average cost of forty cents per bushel. Ninety-two counties produce oats at an average cost of twenty-eight cents per bushel. Fifty-three counties produce tobacco at an average cost of $6.33 per hundred pounds.

The question "Do you favor compulsory education?" was asked in the blank for this year, and seventy-two counties answer "Yes," seventeen answer "No," and seven do not answer. Of the 355 blanks received 234 answer "Yes," eighty-seven answer "No," and thirty-three do not answer. This is the first time the question has appeared in the blank, and no reference was made to it in the circular letter accompanying it. It is rather significant

that seventy-three per cent. should answer "Yes" when there has been no agitation whatever on this question, and it proves conclusively that there is an awakening on the subject of education and that it is becoming apparent that the only way to educate the masses is by law compelling parents and guardians to send the children to school.

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1.

FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE FARMERS.

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, what per cent.?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Alamance....1	yes	25	yes	scarcity of money
Alexander....2	yes	10	yes	scarcity of money
Alleghany....3	*no		yes	scarcity of money
Anson....4	no		no	
Ashe....5	*no		no	
Beaufort....6	yes	10	yes	low prices
Bertie....7	no		no	
Bladen....8	yes	90	no	
Brunswick....9	no		yes	low prices
Buncombe....10	yes	60	yes	low prices
Burke....11	yes	30	yes	low prices
Cabarrus....12	yes	30	no	
Caldwell....13	no		no	
Camden....14	no		no	
Carteret....15	yes	40	no	
Caswell....16	no		yes	low prices
Catawba....17	yes	40	yes	low prices
Chatham....18	yes	60	yes	low prices
Cherokee....19	yes	20	no	
Chowan....20	no		yes	scarcity of money
Clay....21	*no		yes	scarcity of money
Cleveland....22	yes	25	yes	low prices
Columbus....23	no		yes	scarcity of money
Craven....24	no		no	
Cumberland....25	yes	15	yes	general depression
Currituck....26	no		no	
Dare....27	*no		no	
Davidson....28	yes	10	no	
Davie....29	no		yes	scarcity of money
Duplin....30	yes	10	yes	scarcity of money
Durham....31	no		yes	general depression
Edgecombe....32	no		no	
Forsyth....33	yes	25	yes	scarcity of money
Franklin....34	yes	20	no	
Gaston....35	yes	30	no	
Gates....36	yes	25	yes	low prices
Graham....37	no		yes	financial depression
Granville....38	no		yes	general depression
Greene....39	*no		no	
Guilford....40	yes	25	yes	scarcity of money
Halifax....41	no		no	
Harnett....42	yes	20	yes	low prices
Haywood....43	yes	15	yes	scarcity of money
Henderson....44	yes	40	yes	financial depression
Hertford....45	yes	3	yes	low prices
Hyde....46	*no		yes	scarcity of money
Iredell....47	yes	50	yes	low prices
Jackson....48	no		yes	hard times

CONDITION OF FARMERS IN THE STATE.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of Improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	Is fertility of land maintained?
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	cultivation	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	no
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	larger	yes	ferti izing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	draining	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes
no	smaller	no		no	no
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	no	no
no	smaller	no		no	no
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		no	no
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	larger	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	no	yes
no	larger	no		yes	yes
yes	smaller	no		yes	yes
yes	smaller	no		yes	no
no	smaller	no		no	no
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	no		yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		no	yes
no	larger	yes	building	no	no
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	no
no	smaller	no		yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes		no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	cultivation	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	permanent	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	same	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		no	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
Alamance.....1	yes	decreased	$ 8 75	$ 5 25	$ 2 25
Alexander.....2	yes	no	6 50	4 00	1 50
Alleghany.....3	yes	increased	8 25	3 75	
Anson.....4	no	decreased	6 50	4 00	2 00
Ashe.....5	yes	decreased	8 50	5 00	2 50
Beaufort.....6	no	decreased	9 50	6 25	4 75
Bertie.....7	yes	decreased	7 50	4 50	2 50
Bladen.....8	yes	decreased	10 00	7 50	3 50
Brunswick.....9	yes	decreased	9 50	5 50	4 00
Buncombe.....10	yes	decreased	9 00	4 50	4 00
Burke.....11	yes	decreased	8 00	4 50	2 00
Cabarrus.....12	yes	decreased	8 00	4 50	2 50
Caldwell.....13	yes	decreased	8 25	4 75	2 50
Camden.....14	yes	decreased	10 00	3 50	2 00
Carteret.....15	yes		11 75	8 00	4 50
Caswell.....16	no	no	6 50	3 25	3 00
Catawba.....17	yes	no	9 00	4 50	3 00
Chatham.....18	no	no	7 50	4 00	2 75
Cherokee.....19	no	decreased	9 50	4 25	2 75
Chowan.....20	no	decreased	9 00	7 50	5 00
Clay.....21	yes	decreased	9 50	5 00	3 00
Cleveland.....22	yes	no	13 50	7 50	4 00
Columbus.....23	no	no	19 00	6 00	3 25
Craven.....24	yes	decreased	1 00	4 75	3 25
Cumberland.....25	no	decreased	18 50	5 00	3 00
Currituck.....26	no	no	10 50	6 50	4 25
Dare.....27	yes	decreased	4 00	9 00	
Davidson.....28	yes	increased	7 50	4 25	2 00
Davie.....29	yes	decreased	9 50	6 00	3 00
Duplin.....30	no	no	7 00	6 00	2 50
Durham.....31	yes	decreased	8 50	5 50	
Edgecombe.....32	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	2 50
Forsyth.....33	yes	decreased	8 25	4 25	2 75
Franklin.....34	yes	no	10 00	4 00	2 00
Gaston.....35	yes	decreased	6 75	5 50	3 50
Gates.....36	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 50
Graham.....37	yes	decreased	9 00	5 50	5 00
Granville.....38	yes	decreased	6 75	3 25	1 50
Greene.....39	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00
Guilford.....40	yes	no	7 00	4 00	2 00
Halifax.....41	yes	decreased	7 75	4 25	2 25
Harnett.....42	yes	decreased	7 00	4 50	2 50
Haywood.....43	yes	increased	8 00		
Henderson.....44	yes	no	9 50		5 00
Hertford.....45	yes	decreased	8 50	4 50	3 00
Hyde.....46	no	decreased	11 00	6 50	4 00
Iredell.....47	yes	decreased	7 25	4 00	2 75
Jackson.....48	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	2 75

CONDITION OF FARMERS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Has there been a decrease during the year?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
		Bale cotton?	Bushel wheat?	Corn?	Oats?	100 pounds tobacco?
no		$ 16 00	55c	35c	30c	$ 6 75
yes	low prices	22 50	65c	35c	30c	6 00
no			75c	45c	20c	
no		23 50	40c	45c	35c	
yes	low prices		65c	35c	20c	
yes	low prices	19 00	55c	30c	25c	6 00
no		29 00	80c	50c	35c	
no		21 00	40c	35c	30c	
no		30 00		55c	30c	
no			40c	30c	25c	6 00
yes	cheap produce		65c	45c	25c	
no		18 50	55c	30c	25c	
no			65c	40c	35c	4 00
no		25 00		35c	25c	
		20 00	60c	40c	30c	
yes	low prices		35c	30c	25c	5 50
no		22 25	50c	30c	20c	7 00
no		21 75	60c	40c	25c	6 50
no		27 50	60c	40c	25c	
no				25c	30c	
no			70c	45c	30c	7 50
no		23 50	80c	40c	30c	
no		20 00	75c	75c	40c	
no		21 25	50c	40c	25c	
no						
no		28 00		35c	20c	
no		25 00	80c	50c	35c	3 00
yes	low prices		70c	40c	25c	6 00
no		18 50	15c	15c	5c	2 00
yes	low prices	24 00	65c	55c	35c	8 00
no		20 25	40c	35c	25c	6 00
no			60c	35c	25c	9 75
no		20 00	50c	50c	30c	5 00
yes	low prices	20 00	75c	30c	30c	
no		20 00	65c	40c	35c	
no			75c	40c	25c	
yes	low prices	19 50	70c	50c	30c	8 75
no		22 25	40c	40c	25c	5 75
no			50c	40c	25c	6 50
no		21 00	55c	45c	30c	7 50
yes	low prices	21 50	60c	40c	30c	3 00
yes	scarcity of money			30c	30c	6 00
no			50c	40c	25c	
no		25 00	50c	35c	30c	6 00
no		23 00	50c	40c	25c	4 00
yes	low prices	20 25	55c	30c	25c	4 25
no			70c	45c	30c	9 25

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.		What part of a bale of cotton represents labor alone?	Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?
Alamance	1	2/3	yes	yes	$ 3 75
Alexander	2	all	no	yes	4 00
Alleghany	3			yes	4 50
Anson	4	2/3	no	yes	1 50
Ashe	5			yes	4 25
Beaufort	6	1/2	no	yes	2 25
Bertie	7	5/8	no	yes	3 75
Bladen	8	3/8	no	no	
Brunswick	9	3/4	no	yes	4 50
Buncombe	10			yes	4 50
Burke	11			yes	5 50
Cabarrus	12	3/4	yes	yes	3 25
Caldwell	13			yes	5 50
Camden	14	3/4	yes	yes	2 50
Carteret	15	2/3	yes	no	
Caswell	16			yes	1 50
Catawba	17	3/4	no	yes	4 50
Chatham	18	3/4	no	yes	3 75
Cherokee	19			yes	6 75
Chowan	20	3/5	yes	yes	3 00
Clay	21			yes	7 00
Cleveland	22	1/2	no	no	
Columbus	23	1/2	no	yes	4 00
Craven	24	5/8	no	no	
Cumberland	25	1/3	yes	yes	3 25
Currituck	26		no	yes	4 25
Dare	27			yes	6 00
Davidson	28	1/5	no	yes	6 00
Davie	29			no	
Duplin	30	3/5	no	yes	2 25
Durham	31		no	yes	3 00
Edgecombe	32	3/5	no	yes	2 50
Forsyth	33			yes	4 00
Franklin	34	9/10	no	yes	3 50
Gaston	35	1/2	no	yes	5 00
Gates	36	9/10	no	yes	3 00
Graham	37			yes	6 00
Granville	38		no	yes	3 25
Greene	39	3/5	no	yes	2 75
Guilford	40			yes	4 75
Halifax	41	3/5	no	yes	3 00
Harnett	42	3/3	yes	yes	3 50
Haywood	43			yes	4 50
Henderson	44			yes	2 50
Hertford	45	3/5	no	yes	2 50
Hyde	46	3/5	no	yes	3 75
Iredell	47	2/3		yes	4 00
Jackson	48			yes	4 75

CONDITION OF FARMERS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Do laborers have house, room or lodging free?	Gardens?	Pasture?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded farm laborers?
yes	yes	yes	$ 4 50	fuel, fruit, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 00	none
yes	yes	no	1 50	fuel, fruit, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 50	teams and fruit
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 75	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	no	1 50	fuel
yes	yes	yes	3 50	team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	5 25	
yes	yes	yes	4 00	teams, etc
yes	yes	no	1 50	fuel, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 50	
yes	yes			fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 50	
yes	yes	yes	3 00	fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	no	50	fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 00	
yes	yes	yes	2 25	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	no	no		
yes	no		2 00	
yes	yes	yes		
yes	yes	no	2 50	fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 50	none
yes	no	no		
yes	yes	yes	4 00	
yes	yes	yes	3 50	fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 00	
yes	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 75	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 25	fuel, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 25	fuel, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 50	
yes	yes	no	1 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 00	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 50	team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 50	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 25	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 00	team, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 75	
yes	yes	yes	2 25	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 50	fuel, fruit, etc

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Can laborers find employment all the year?
Alamance	1	abundant	yes
Alexander	2	abundant	yes
Alleghany	3	scarce	yes
Anson	4	abundant	yes
Ashe	5	abundant	no
Beaufort	6	abundant	yes
Bertie	7	plenty	yes
Bladen	8	scarce	no
Brunswick	9	scarce	yes
Buncombe	10	plenty	yes
Burke	11	scarce	yes
Cabarrus	12	scarce	yes
Caldwell	13	plenty	yes
Camden	14	plenty	yes
Carteret	15	scarce	yes
Caswell	16	scarce	no
Catawba	17	scarce	no
Chatham	18	abundant	no
Cherokee	19	abundant	no
Chowan	20	plenty	yes
Clay	21	abundant	no
Cleveland	22	scarce	no
Columbus	23	plenty	yes
Craven	24	abundant	yes
Cumberland	25	plenty	yes
Currituck	26	plenty	yes
Dare	27	scarce	no
Davidson	28	plenty	no
Davie	29	plenty	yes
Duplin	30	plenty	no
Durham	31	plenty	no
Edgecombe	32	plenty	yes
Forsyth	33	abundant	no
Franklin	34	scarce	yes
Gaston	35	scarce	yes
Gates	36	scarce	yes
Graham	37	abundant	no
Granville	38	scarce	yes
Greene	39	plenty	yes
Guilford	40	abundant	no
Halifax	41	plenty	yes
Harnett	42	abundant	yes
Haywood	43	plenty	yes
Henderson	44	abundant	no
Hertford	45	plenty	yes
Hyde	46	scarce	yes
Iredell	47	abundant	yes
Jackson	48	abundant	yes

CONDITION OF FARMERS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Is educational condition improving?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is moral condition improving?	Have religious instruction?	Is financial condition improving?
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes		yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	yes
yes		yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section ?	If so, of what per cent.?	Has there been decline in value of land past year ?	If so, what cause ?
Johnston 49	yes	25	no	
Jones 50	no		yes	scarcity of money
Lenoir 51	yes	25	no	
Lincoln 52	yes	15	yes	hard times
Macon 53	*no		yes	scarcity of money
Madison 54	yes	30	yes	low prices
Martin 55	yes	5	yes	low prices
McDowell 56	yes	25	yes	scarcity of money
Mecklenburg 57	yes	10	yes	low prices
Mitchell 58	no		yes	low prices
Montgomery 59	yes	45	no	
Moore 60	yes	75	yes	low prices
Nash 61	yes		no	
New Hanover 62	yes	10	yes	low prices
Northampton 63	yes	15	no	
Onslow 64	yes	20	yes	scarcity of money
Orange 65	yes	10	no	
Pamlico 66			yes	scarcity of money
Pasquotank 67	no		yes	low prices
Pender 68	yes	35	no	
Perquimans 69	no		yes	low prices
Person 70	no		yes	scarcity of money
Pitt 71	yes	10	yes	low prices
Polk 72	yes	35	no	
Randolph 73	yes	5	no	
Richmond 74	yes	30	yes	scarcity of money
Robeson 75	yes	25	yes	scarcity of money
Rockingham 76	yes	25	yes	financial depression
Rowan 77	yes	20	yes	low prices
Rutherford 78	yes	300	no	
Sampson 79	no		no	
Stanly 80	no		no	
Stokes 81	yes	35	yes	low prices
Surry 82	yes	25	yes	low prices
Swain 83	yes	50	yes	scarcity of money
Transylvania 84	yes	15	no	
Tyrrell 85	no		no	
Union 86	yes	15	yes	low prices
Vance 87	yes	20	yes	low prices
Wake 88	no		yes	scarcity of money
Warren 89	no		yes	scarcity of money
Washington 90	yes	10	no	
Watauga 91	no		yes	scarcity of money
Wayne 92	yes	50	no	
Wilkes 93	no		yes	scarcity of money
Wilson 94	yes	40	no	
Yadkin 95	no		yes	financial depression
Yancey 96	no		no	

CONDITION OF FARMERS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of Improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	Is fertility of land maintained?
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		no	no
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	no
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	no		no	no
no	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		no	no
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
yes	larger	yes	cultivation	no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
yes	same	yes	building	yes	yes
yes	larger	yes	draining	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	cultivation	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	cultivation	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	terracing	no	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	no	yes
no	smaller	yes	cultivation	no	yes
no	smaller	no		no	no
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes
no	smaller	yes	draining	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		no	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes
no	smaller	no		yes	yes
no	smaller	yes	cultivation	no	no
no	smaller	yes	building	no	yes
no	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	yes
no	medium	no		no	yes
no	smaller	yes		no	yes
yes	larger	yes	fertilizing	no	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
Johnston 49	yes	decreased	$ 7 25	$ 5 00	$ 3 00
Jones 50	no	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00
Lenoir 51	no	no	10 75	8 00	4 50
Lincoln 52	yes	decreased	9 75	6 50	4 75
Macon 53	no	no	10 50	5 25	4 25
Madison 54	yes	decreased	8 75	4 00	2 25
Martin 55	no	decreased	8 00	4 25	3 00
McDowell 56	yes	decreased	7 75	4 50	2 50
Mecklenburg 57	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00
Mitchell 58	yes	decreased	8 50	4 50	2 00
Montgomery 59	yes	no	8 25	5 75	3 00
Moore 60	yes	decreased	7 50	3 50	2 25
Nash 61	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00
New Hanover 62	yes	increased	11 50	6 25	3 50
Northampton 63	yes	increased	8 00	4 25	3 25
Onslow 64	yes	no	8 00	5 00	2 25
Orange 65	no	no	8 00	3 00	1 00
Pamlico 66	yes	decreased	8 25	4 50	3 00
Pasquotank 67	no	increased	9 00	4 00	2 50
Pender 68	yes	decreased	9 75	6 50	3 50
Perquimans 69	no	increased	9 75	4 50	3 00
Person 70	yes	decreased	6 50	3 00	1 75
Pitt 71	no	decreased	9 50	4 50	3 00
Polk 72	yes	decreased	9 00	5 75	2 50
Randolph 73	yes	decreased	9 50	6 00	2 50
Richmond 74	no	no	8 25	4 50	2 25
Robeson 75	yes	decreased	9 25	5 75	3 50
Rockingham 76	yes	decreased	8 50	5 00	3 00
Rowan 77	yes	increased	7 50	5 75	4 00
Rutherford 78	yes	no	9 25	6 25	2 00
Sampson 79	no	no	9 00	4 75	2 25
Stanly 80	yes	decreased	9 50	6 75	5 00
Stokes 81	yes	decreased	8 75	5 50	3 00
Surry 82	yes	decreased	7 25	4 50	2 75
Swain 83	yes	no	10 50	4 75	4 00
Transylvania 84	yes	decreased	8 25	4 75	4 00
Tyrrell 85	yes	no	14 00	8 00	3 50
Union 86	yes	decreased	7 75	4 50	2 00
Vance 87	yes	decreased	7 00	3 00	1 50
Wake 88	no	decreased	7 50	4 00	1 50
Warren 89	no	decreased	7 00	4 75	3 50
Washington 90	no	no	9 25	7 25	3 25
Watauga 91	yes	decreased	9 00	4 75	4 00
Wayne 92	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 00
Wilkes 93	no	decreased	7 25	5 25	4 00
Wilson 94	yes	decreased	8 00	5 50	3 00
Yadkin 95	yes	decreased	7 00	3 00	2 50
Yancey 96	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	

CONDITION OF FARMERS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Has there been a decrease during the year?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce				
		Bale cotton?	Bushel wheat?	Corn?	Oats?	100 pounds tobacco?
no		$ 22 75	65c	40c	40c	$ 6 50
no		24 50	60c	40c	25c	
no		25 00	50c	35c	25c	8 50
no		27 25	85c	50c	40c	
no		25 00	75c	45c	25c	10 00
yes	low prices		55c	35c	20c	3 75
no		25 00	70c	55c	40c	
yes	scarcity of money		65c	45c	30c	4 00
no		24 25	60c	35c	25c	
yes	scarcity of money		50c	35c	20c	5 00
no		21 00	70c	55c	35c	
yes	scarcity of money	21 25	45c	30c	25c	7 25
no		17 25	50c	45c	30c	7 25
no		25 00	40c	45c	25c	
no		22 75	65c	50c	30c	
yes	low prices	25 00		35c		
yes	low prices	20 00	75c	45c	25c	6 50
no		18 50	30c	25c	20c	
no		40 00	75c	50c	35c	
no				25c	20c	
no		24 00	75c	40c	25c	
no			50c	35c	25c	6 00
yes	low prices	24 50		30c	20c	6 50
no		17 25	75c	20c	50c	
yes	hard times	20 00	70c	35c	30c	5 00
yes	low prices	26 50	60c	45c	25c	
no		20 50	75c	50c	35c	7 50
no			45c	35c	25c	4 00
yes	scarcity of money	22 50	55c	35c	25c	5 50
no			65c	50c		
no		16 00	60c	45c	30c	
no		19 50	55c	40c	35c	10 50
no		22 00	50c	35c	20c	7 50
yes	low prices		45c	25c	20c	3 75
no			75c	45c	30c	7 25
yes	scarcity of money		50c	40c	30c	8 00
no		26 00		30c	25c	
yes	low prices	22 00	55c	40c	30c	
no		27 00	60c	45c	35c	7 00
no		17 25	60c	50c	30c	10 00
no		22 75	50c	40c	25c	5 50
yes	scarcity of money	27 00	65c	40c	40c	
no			80c	50c	25c	
no		25 00	60c	50c	40c	5 00
yes	low prices		50c	40c	25c	
no		22 00	50c	50c	30c	6 75
yes	scarcity of money		55c	40c	25c	5 00
yes	low prices		75c	50c	25c	10 00

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.		What part of a bale of cotton represents labor alone?	Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?
Johnston	49	1/2	yes	yes	$ 2 00
Jones	50	1/2	no	yes	2 75
Lenoir	51	5/6	no	yes	2 50
Lincoln	52	5/6	yes	yes	4 50
Macon	53	1/2	no	yes	5 75
Madison	54			yes	5 50
Martin	55	2/3	no	yes	2 75
McDowell	56			yes	5 25
Mecklenburg	57	5/6	no	yes	2 25
Mitchell	58			yes	4 00
Montgomery	59	2/3	no	yes	4 75
Moore	60	1/2	no	yes	3 75
Nash	61	1/2	no	yes	2 25
New Hanover	62		yes	no	
Northampton	63	1/2	yes	yes	3 00
Onslow	64	1/2	no	yes	2 75
Orange	65	1/2	yes	yes	4 25
Pamlico	66			yes	2 50
Pasquotank	67	1/2	no	yes	6 50
Pender	68	5/8	no	no	
Perquimans	69	2/3	no	yes	5 00
Person	70			yes	3 75
Pitt	71	3/4	no	yes	1 75
Polk	72	5/8	no	no	
Randolph	73	3/4	no	yes	5 50
Richmond	74	1/2	no	yes	2 00
Robeson	75	1/2	no	yes	2 50
Rockingham	76			yes	3 25
Rowan	77	3/4	no	yes	3 25
Rutherford	78	3/4	yes	yes	5 50
Sampson	79	2/3	yes	yes	3 25
Stanly	80	1/2	no	yes	5 00
Stokes	81	1/2	no	yes	4 50
Surry	82			yes	4 50
Swain	83			yes	5 00
Transylvania	84			yes	4 00
Tyrrell	85	2/3	no	no	
Union	86		no	yes	3 50
Vance	87		no	yes	2 50
Wake	88	3/4	no	yes	2 25
Warren	89	1/2	no	yes	2 75
Washington	90	4/5	no	yes	4 75
Watauga	91			yes	5 75
Wayne	92	2/3	no	yes	2 50
Wilkes	93			yes	5 00
Wilson	94	7/8	no	yes	3 00
Yadkin	95			yes	4 50
Yancey	96			yes	4 00

CONDITION OF FARMERS OF THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Do laborers have house, room or lodging free?	Gardens?	Pasture?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded farm laborers?
yes	yes	yes	$ 2 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 25	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 75	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 25	team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 75	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 75	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	6 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 75	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, etc
yes	no	no		
yes	yes	yes	3 25	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	
yes	yes	yes	2 50	
yes	yes	yes	3 50	team, etc
yes	yes	yes	6 50	team, etc
yes	yes	no	2 25	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	no	1 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	no	3 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 75	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 50	fuel, etc
yes	yes	no	2 00	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 25	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 75	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 00	
yes	yes	no	2 25	
yes	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	2 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	5 25	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
yes	yes	no	2 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 25	
yes	yes	yes	1 75	fuel, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 25	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	3 25	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 00	fuel, etc
yes	yes	no	2 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	5 00	
yes	yes	yes	1 75	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	yes	4 50	fuel, team, fruit, etc
yes	yes	no	1 50	fuel, team, etc
yes	yes	yes	1 00	

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTIES.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Can laborers find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?
Johnston	49	plenty	yes	yes
Jones	50	plenty	no	yes
Lenoir	51	scarce	yes	yes
Lincoln	52	abundant	yes	yes
Macon	53	abundant	no	yes
Madison	54	abundant	yes	yes
Martin	55	plenty	yes	yes
McDowell	56	abundant	no	yes
Mecklenburg	57	abundant	yes	yes
Mitchell	58	abundant	no	yes
Montgomery	59	scarce	yes	yes
Moore	60	plenty	yes	yes
Nash	61	scarce	yes	yes
New Hanover	62	abundant	yes	yes
Northampton	63	scarce	yes	yes
Onslow	64	abundant	yes	yes
Orange	65	scarce	yes	yes
Pamlico	66	plenty	yes	yes
Pasquotank	67	scarce	yes	yes
Pender	68	plenty	yes	yes
Perquimans	69	scarce	yes	yes
Person	70	plenty	yes	yes
Pitt	71	scarce	yes	yes
Polk	72	plenty	yes	yes
Randolph	73	plenty	yes	yes
Richmond	74	abundant	no	no
Robeson	75	plenty	yes	yes
Rockingham	76	plenty	yes	yes
Rowan	77	abundant	no	yes
Rutherford	78	abundant	yes	yes
Sampson	79	plenty	yes	yes
Stanly	80	scarce	no	yes
Stokes	81	scarce	no	yes
Surry	82	abundant	no	yes
Swain	83	abundant	yes	yes
Transylvania	84	abundant	yes	yes
Tyrrell	85	plenty	yes	yes
Union	86	plenty	no	yes
Vance	87	plenty	yes	yes
Wake	88	scarce	yes	no
Warren	89	plenty	yes	yes
Washington	90	plenty	yes	yes
Watauga	91	plenty	yes	yes
Wayne	92	plenty	yes	yes
Wilkes	93	plenty	no	yes
Wilson	94	scarce	yes	yes
Yadkin	95	scarce	no	yes
Yancey	96	abundant	no	yes

CONDITION OF FARMERS OF THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Do you favor compulsory education?	Is moral condition improving?	Have religious instructions?	Is financial condition improving?
yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	no
yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes
no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	no
	yes	yes	no
	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no

LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Burlington, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. Lacy, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—It would be a great blessing to all working people if there was compulsory education for children from eight to fourteen years of age six months in the year, and a standard of school books for the whole State It would greatly improve the moral and religious standard of the young and keep many from jails and public roads. Let the State appoint a Superintendent of Public Instruction for each county, and fix a price for No. 1 teachers only on a par with the price of farm products.

Respectfully,
J. F. Homewood.

MORE SCHOOLS, MORE CHURCHES AND BETTER LEGISLATION.

Little River, Alexander County, N. C.

B. R. Lacy, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I will say that more schools, and better managed, and more churches, and better legislation—State and National—present homestead removed and the old homestead enacted, and the coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1. I honestly believe that if we had better legislation, with good laws and the present homestead removed, and the coinage of free silver bullion at the ratio 16 to 1, that the people would have better heart, and be more prosperous, could work better and sleep sounder.

Respectfully,
G. W. Long.

RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

Taylorsville, Alexander County, N. C.

B. R. Lacy, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—The best thing for the farmers of my county is to make as near everything as they can to live on, so that they will have to spend as little money as possible. Raise their own stock, meat, grain and make the manures to enrich their lands, and quit this constant outflow of money.

We need in this hill country machinery adapted to the cultivation of the same—better and deeper plowing—better drainage and an innumerable amount of old mill dams taken out of or from across the streams so that bottom lands may be benefited. Respectfully,

J. B. POOL.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND MORE MONEY.

POLKTON, Anson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think children should not be worked in factories, or anywhere else, longer than ten hours in summer and eight hours in winter. I think all parents should be compelled by law to send their children to school at least four months in the year, and to do this there will have to be a four months' free school, as there is a class of people that could not pay the tuition. The greatest evil we have to contend with in this country is lack of money; and to get that, in my humble opinion, we must have free silver and gold, and the use of a flexible currency issued by the government only, and the abolition of the national banking system.

Respectfully,
S. W. BIRMINGHAM.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GOODMAN, Anson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—First, give us more money, and make every dollar worth one hundred cents; fine every man that kills birds, in any way; work the public roads by taxation; give us longer public school terms and better teachers. The farmers are in better condition than they have been for many years, though many are in debt, and will remain so, unless they can get more money for their produce. We hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have free coinage of silver, higher prices and better times. As a general rule, I don't think that children ought to be compelled to work regularly, and especially in factories. A factory is no place for child labor. I think about the best place for children under fifteen years of age is the school room. The public schools of this county will compare favorably with any in North Carolina, I think. It is true that our school term is only about two months, but not over seventy-five per cent. of the children attend regularly, and what we need is a law compelling them to attend, even if our school term is short. I think compulsory education would be a good thing. We need something to dispel the ignorance of our country.

Respectfully,
J. C. GOODMAN.

LESS TALK AND MORE WORK.

CRESTON, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if we had fewer elections, and fewer X road politicians among us, we would get along some better. We certainly should use much more industry and economy in our living, taking care of the many advantages that nature has bestowed upon our country. We need better workmen, better farmers, and a greater desire to live upon what we could make and produce at home. The Bureau is useful to those who take an interest in labor, and it would be more useful if it could get in touch with more of the laborers of the State.

Respectfully,
N. J. LILLARD.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

ROBERTS, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There is too much indolence, waste of time, talking politics, drinking whiskey, using tobacco, spending money for novelties, loafing in public places and on the highway among our people; and then they talk of hard times, which are brought on the people by lack of energy and industry, never being in time or place to strike while the iron is hot, or make hay while the sun shines. I think the laboring people would profit by studying economy, to enable them to do first-class work; in short, everything they do, to do it well, and always in time, on garden, farm, in machine shop and factory. What ground the farmer tends, let him put it in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. What stock he keeps on farm, keep it fat. So let us try to have everything in a condition to meet the demands of a first-class market, and it will increase the price of produce and labor more than politics or whiskey. Children should not be idle all day, and should not be too closely confined to slavish labor. Compulsory education should include science, honesty, industry and economy.

Respectfully,
W. J. ROBERTS.

ABOLISH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The greatest possible blessing that could be conferred, by law, on the working people, and also many others, would be the exclusion from the State of all intoxicating liquors. The next greatest woudl be

whatever law would most diminish the use of such liquors. The liquor saloon is a terrible curse. I know from personal observation that a very large number of working people spend from one quarter to one-half of their wages in the liquor saloon. The consequence is, poverty, ignorance and crime. It seems to me there is no room for any good man to hesitate at the total exclusion of intoxicating liquors, or at least such control of their sale as will, as much as possible, prevent their abuse.

Respectfully,

R. W. WHARTON.

ABOLITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, AND EDUCATION.

AULANDER, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioners, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—To my mind, the only thing to benefit the working people is to remove the liquor saloons from every county and town in North Carolina. Some reasons for such suggestions are : 1. Instead of spending their hard earnings of five days in the week every Saturday at the saloons and mayor's court, as is the custom of a large per cent. of the working people, they would either make six days' work in the week, or carry home their five days' wages in flour, sugar, coffee and bacon to their families. 2. If these temptations were removed, they would soon become better men *morally*, better laborers physically, and better citizens generally. 3. Their children would be more likely to attend school three or four months in the year, and the next generation of laborers would be more intelligent and render better service to their employers. 4. From my observation for a number of years, my conclusion is that, in order to meet the needs and improve the condition of the working people, which is claimed by the Department to be one of its chief objects, is for the State, by legislative enactment, to remove every evil possible and to offer every possible inducement to elevate and educate the great floating element of our Commonwealth from mere tools for the use of political demagogues, *as they now are*, to a higher plane of citizenship, which can only be done by first removing the evils existing as mentioned, and then, by *compulsory education, train the children of the laborers.*

Respectfully,

A. J. DUNNING.

KEEP AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

WINDSOR, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I would suggest that farmers pay a more strict attention to their farm work. Keep a book of accounts that they can turn to on a moment's notice and find what they paid for a particular article or what was paid them. At the end of the year balance the accounts and see whether they have made or lost. If they have lost, hunt up the cause and

next year steer clear of it. At the end of the year their book will tell them many interesting things, and will do them more good than all the farm journals published between the oceans. If farmers would make compost every Saturday that they spend in the town and X roads store they would make big crops and have smaller store accounts. Farmers are the sinews of the free institutions of our land, and look less at their own needs than they should for their own good.

Respectfully,

W. R. JOHNSON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LEICESTER, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In our locality good, honest, industrious laborers have no trouble in securing homes by renting land or working for part of the crop, and in my opinion the most important item for them is educational advantages in the free schools, but the class that the law intended to help are the ones that will not take advantage of their opportunities, nor do I think they will till forced to do so, and the sooner a compulsory law is passed the better for them.

Respectfully,

D. F. SUMMY.

WAGES AS GOOD AS CAN BE GIVEN.

ALEXANDER, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am well pleased with the effort to bring capital and labor more on an equality. We evidently have a class of laborers who would rather get their living dishonestly, while on the other hand we have quite a number who would oppress the laborers and take the advantage of their necessities. In our county, however, I think the wages and advantages given the laborer are as good as can be given, owing to the low price of all products of the farm. As to the compulsory law for education, I do not know whether the condition of the country will justify it at this time or not. I, personally, am in favor of the education of the children, but I think that probably at this time it would be well to go slow and be very conservative in the matter. I am thoroughly convinced that the condition of the farmer, and also the laborer, can be advanced by the restoration of the free coinage of silver.

Respectfully,

W. H. HUNTER.

INTEMPERANCE.

GIBBS, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The first thirty years of my life I was an employee and could always get plenty of work and the pay, and always did my work faithfully and an honest job. I have been an employer for thirty years, and scarcely ever have any trouble with employee or tenant, and the only trouble I have I can almost always trace to intemperance. Liquor always makes a hand careless, and he will soon put in half time, or less, and will grumble about his wages and try to make all the other hands dissatisfied, and the next thing is a strike proposed. I have made it a rule for years to dismiss a hand that will swear or get drunk, on the spot. I am now seventy-five years old, lacking a month. I only regret that I cannot write something that would be of more interest. I hope you will supply what is lacking.

Respectfully,

JOSHUA GIBBS.

FARMERS BECOMING MORE SELF-SUPPORTING.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am fully satisfied that the building of railroads in this county has been of very great advantage in every shape and form to all classes. I can't for the life of me attribute the decline in land values to any other cause than the financial stringency—in a word, the great scarcity of money. The debtor class are the worst off. In the towns and villages there seems to be more life than elsewhere, yet at the same time there is nothing like an old-fashioned *boom*. The fertility of land is being very well maintained by the use of improved agricultural implements, thorough plowing and sub-soiling. Farmers are becoming more self supporting—that is, they are making their bread and meat at home, and in this way are not dependent on other markets, as they were a few years ago. Farm laborers have an advantage over almost all others, as the employer on a farm of his own or otherwise seems to be in an attitude to extend more favors.

Respectfully,

W. M. WINTERS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Working small boys and girls in cotton mills is growing to a very great extent, and in my opinion to the detriment of the working class. The employer pays very small wages; the child is not of sufficient age to do good work, hence the sale of the product

is injured in price, and very often the children are discharged at a season of the year when there is no public school, therefore losing the whole school term. Therefore I am fully in accord with the fourteen-year compulsory law, which will give older persons more employment and the children better education, for there is much neglect on the part of parents in this section in sending their children to school when they have good opportunities. Our school system is all good enough, and the teachers get good prices, and the schools are kept open three to four months each year.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HERN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GLOBE, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh,, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our State should appropriate more money for school purposes, also should have compulsory school law so the working people might have better educational advantages. Great injustice is done to our poor laboring men in most sections of our State in regard to keeping up public roads, as a man without anything is required to do the same amount of labor on roads as one who may own his broad acres and numerous teams to travel the roads, worked mainly in some sections by poor fellows not able to own a horse. Legislators should have the "backbone" to amend road laws. Many of our honest laboring people, because they can get goods, etc., on time, are inclined to buy many things they could do without, and by so doing cannot improve their financial condition. If the liquor curse were removed from our fair land peace and prosperity would reign, and the condition of all men would be benefited morally and financially. All Christians, as well as true citizens, should use all legitimate means within their power to suppress the liquor traffic.

Respectfully,

FINLEY P. MOORE.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

HARTLAND, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What we need most of anything in this section is diversified industries—factories all over the country to work our raw materials and give employment to our idle labor and a home market for our surplus farm products; then, and not till then, will this country be in a prosperous condition.

Respectfully,

J. T. MCGHINNIS.

NEED MONEY THAT LABOR CAN HANDLE.

MARSHALLBERG, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We need money that the laborer can handle—can reach—not money absolutely beyond his highest aspirations, but money that is available and possible for him to get after his day's work is done. They become discouraged when they see that they must toil and wait weeks and months, and after the middle-man has been supplied they see no money in sight for them on a single standard money, be that gold or silver or paper. The burning need of the times is to rid the Government of gold bugs and let the free silver come, 16 to 1, and then we will have better times and more money; and all classes of men will see better times if your Bureau, or any other, can heal the breach between capital and labor; then strikes and dissatisfaction will be seen and felt no more—the wheels of progress will be unlocked and all industries quickened. God's word declares that there is more hope for a fool than for a wise man in his own conceit. In my part of this county we have small farms, and they are not cultivated in the right way to make them a success; in the eastern part of this county the people live by fishing and oystering.

Respectfully,

E. B. SATTER.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

NEWPORT, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It cannot be denied that a restless and discontented spirit prevails. There is no confidence or credit, and people are living from hand to mouth and despairing of the future. They can make no debts, and the fact that they know if their houses burn or their horse dies they must live out and lose their crop robs life of its pleasure. Like the people of Egypt who raise magnificent crops of wheat which they must sell and use cheaper food, our agricultural classes in this favored land are compelled to barter away for little medicines and necessary articles their choicest products, for lack of a medium of exchange. There is no scarcity of food. We are in the midst of plenty. The situation is strange yet true—have what you may to offer for security for a small loan, you can find nothing on a farm to obtain it. If you must have $5.00, you must sell your cow to get it.

Respectfully,

S. H. NEWBERRY.

BETTER COUNTY ROADS.

PELHAM, Caswell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Better country roads, which can only be had by the expenditure in each county of a sum sufficient to put them in good condition. A road law, or taxation, if you please. Bad roads militate worse against the

farmer than anything else, free silver or gold standard not excepted. Railroads are no good to farmers unless they can reach them. Your office might, I think, pertinently look into and investigate this subject, as it is hand in hand with development which closely concerns all the parties you are trying to be of benefit to. If you will excuse me for saying so, I think the frequent dissemination of reports and greater distribution of such valuable publications as your ninth annual report, which is replete with valuable information, would give your office more publicity and create a desire to give the Bureau closer, better, more definite statistics, and thereby elevate the Bureau, and let it accomplish more perfectly its mission for good. It is doing all it can with the present aid; more interest should be centered in it.

Respectfully,
W. C. SWANN.

SYSTEMATIC THRIFT.

HICKORY, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—You ask for suggestions for the betterment of our working people. In reply I would say that an experience of twenty years as one of them has impressed me with the fact that we need especially to be taught systematic thrift, to learn to use our money and means so as to get as much good from it as possible. After they get to handle what they have, then they should have a chance to widen out, a good primary education with a course of general reading, not so biased and narrow as our newspapers generally are. Something like the chautauqua courses would in my opinion be the best way to acquire information, uch course to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and distributed in pamphlet form just as the Experiment Station now does on agricultural topics. I regard the regular employment of any child under twelve years of age, in a factory, as a crime against the child and the community, and a fit subject for legislation, but do not believe that we are ready as yet for compulsory education, but hope to see it in force sometime.

Respectfully,
G. H. GEITNER.

LOWER TAXES AND BETTER WAGES.

HICKORY, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As to the working men, they need more encouragement in their condition, more sympathy in the depressed condition by the authorities; lower taxes and better wages, better prices for their farm products, and such religious instruction as would come from a servant of God and not the willing or duped tool of plutocracy.

Respectfully,
JOHN W. ROBINSON.

EVERY ONE SHOULD BE A PRODUCER.

EDENTON, Chowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Our country needs no high tariff protection, but it needs to be protected against foreign labor coming in. At first they will work for reduced wages for a while, and when they have become acquainted with our American ways they will strike, and we will have to call out our militia at great expense and disturbance to suppress it. We need intelligence to produce. Our facilities are as good as anywhere in the world, and we can do more, and do it just as good, and compete with all the world combined. We need more laborers and producers and less speculators on things produced; or, in other words, every man ought to be a producer of something, use what we need, and let some one else have the surplus.

Respectfully,

B. E. BYRD.

CULTIVATE LESS LAND AND WORK IT BETTER.

HAYESVILLE, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Clay county is the banner county in western North Carolina in mineral and natural resources. Her minerals, such as corundum, garnet, mica, gold, silver, etc., are inexhaustible. The finest timber on earth, such as poplar, oak, ash, hickory, walnut, cherry, etc., can be found in abundance, but owing to the financial depression they cannot be developed now. I think the condition of the farmers would improve if they would pay more attention to home-made fertilizers, and make five acres worth ten. Cultivate less land and work it better. Raise mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. Kill out all worthless dogs, or let the mad-dog scare come along again, as it did this year, and we will have fine lambs to sell. Let all silver men get together on the 3d of November and elect a free silver President and Congress, and if they don't pass a law for unlimited free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, then hang the last one of them.

Respectfully,

WM. T. BUMGARNER.

BETTER SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS, AND BETTER SYSTEM OF WORKING PUBLIC ROADS.

LEDFORD, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Cotton is not grown in this county. Tobacco is receiving some attention of late. If there was capital here to develop our resources I think it would improve the condition of our working people, both farmers and mechanics. A better free-school system, so that we could have

longer school terms, would improve our common people, both in education and morals. Some change in the financial system, so that the farmers could realize better prices for their produce and enable them to buy better tools and machinery, would greatly improve farming. A better system of working the public roads would improve our county very much.

Respectfully,

W. T. ROBINSON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HAYESVILLE, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the public school system should be improved; employ better teachers, increase the term to at least 100 days. I favor a compulsory school law; as it is, at least one-half of the children get no benefit of the public school money. We need to farm on the "intensive" system, make as much on one acre as we now make on five. Too much land and too little work is what is the matter. Our people need more industry and less extravagance, more economy and less grumbling, work twelve months in the year instead of four, as is the rule here. We need immigration to at least double our population. This is a fine farming and stock-raising county if the people only had the "push." We need some good manufactories, especially woolen and wood-working factories that would give idle labor employment, make a market for the farmer and sheep-raiser, I think a protective tariff that protects alike the farmer and manufacturer would soon employ and elevate labor, raise wages, which would soon circulate and make money plentiful, even under a "gold standard." We have an abundance of water power and raw material lying idle. I think if you could encourage a system of better roads it would greatly benefit the people and raise the value of property. We need to make more home-made manure, more clover and grass, less sedge and idleness and red gullies. The Bureau is doing good work.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. SNYDER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TABOR, Columbus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have always thought there should be some compulsory laws to compel parents to send their children to school, so they might have a common school education when they became grown, and the older I get and the more I learn by my daily observation, I am satisfied that morals are not what they should be among the common class of people, and it is chargeable to their ignorance, not being able to read and write. Ninety per cent. of the farmers cannot write their names intelligible enough to be read, and unless some compulsory laws are passed, compelling the ignorant parent to educate his child, in twenty-five years ignorance will rule.

Respectfully,

C. W. BROWN.

PAY MORE ATTENTION TO CULTIVATION OF FARMS.

MANTEO, Dare County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that if the people of eastern North Carolina would diversify their crops more, and not pin their faith so largly to fishing, and attend more strictly to their little farms, they would realize more money, with less labor and exposure. Generally speaking the majority of the people in this section depend on the three months of February, March and April, shad months, as they are termed here, and November and December, blue-fishing months, for their year's support, paying too little attention to the cultivation of their farms. Hence, when a fishing season is a failure, hard times and scarcity of money prevails. Educational interests are looked after more than formerly, but not to the extent that they should be.

Respectfully,

C. B. BLIVEN.

LABORERS NOT IMPROVING.

JERUSALEM, Davie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not think the laborers are improving in their financial condition. One prime cause is, I think, that they work too little. Instead of putting in twelve months in a year, they work about six months, through crop time, and then lay around the balance of the year. Healthy financial legislation, so as to put more money in circulation with which to pay, and also enabling employers to pay better wages, would also be a benefit to laborer and employer.

Respectfully,

S. J. TATUM.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TEN-HOUR LAW.

MOCKSVILLE, Davie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our people need to learn to live within their income; make their own home supplies; stay out of debt and use their own bacon and flour instead of getting it from the West. I am more and more convinced that an extended system of education is needed. My experience has been that an individual as well as a community is benefited by education. Therefore I favor a compulsory school law. I am also in favor of the ten-hour system, and think it should be fixed by law.

Respectfully,

W. A. GRIFFIN.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW, AND ABOLISH HOMESTEAD LAW.

CLEMMONSVILLE, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—It occurs to me that legislation giving us a compulsory school law, abolishing the homestead, and making it impossible for trusts to control the prices of articles that enter into the necessities and comforts of the life of the masses would help to better the condition of the many. The products of labor should have a price fixed by the law of demand and supply, and be protected from ruinous depression by speculation. Aside from all this, however, you can here and there put your finger on a prosperous farmer or thrifty hired man, showing that success to a large extent depends on individual effort. There are many so-called farmers who disgrace manhood and their calling by their indolence and shiftless methods, blaming Providence and everything else for their want of success.

Respectfully,

A. C. WHARTON.

UNIMPROVED LANDS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

HOMESTEAD, Graham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—There are thousands of acres of unimproved lands all over western North Carolina now doing no one any good. I think if the common people would go to improving these idle lands on their own account, and build for themselves a place called "Home" and look after their own interest, and not the interest of others, I think the people of this fair country would be lifted to a higher plane of prosperity, and therefore create a greater demand for the labor of those who usually depend on working for wages on the farm for a support; and, further, select and produce some staple farm product and throw on the markets as a "money crop" for this section. Tobacco would be a suitable product.

Respectfully,

W. H. CRISP.

NOBODY PROSPEROUS BUT THE BOND-HOLDER AND MONEY-LENDER.

JAMESTOWN, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—These are extra hard times. I have been an employer of labor for many years, and never before saw such hard times. I am still giving full time, full employment, and full pay, but the Lord only knows how long it can last. As to what would be best for our working people, I hardly know what to say. If all could have constant work, that would be

a splendid help. Thousands are idle, not of their own choice, but they just can't help themselves. I had rather belong to a country where everybody had work, and everybody *had to* work, than have it as it is. Call it socialism or what you please. Damn a country where there is nobody prosperous but the bond-holder and the money-lender. I want all prosperous—*give all work*, and money enough in circulation to pay for it.

Respectfully,

J. S. RAGSDALE.

NO INDICATIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.

RINGWOOD, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The increase in acreage of tobacco, building barns, packhouses, etc., etc., causes an increase in value of land in some sections of the county. The condition of working people remains about the same. I see no indication of improvement. They spend about what they earn, and have not formed habits of economy, therefore in many instances are not thrifty and advancing as they should. The most of labor is done on shares, the landlord furnishing the land and team and the laborer doing the work on halves. This seems to be a fair and satisfactory way. If the public school system could be made more effectual and a compulsory school law enacted, it might be of benefit to the laboring classes, who pay but little attention to it.

Respectfully,

G. E. MATTHEWS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

DUNN, Harnett County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It occurs to me that if the working people could learn more economy and be educated to a higher sense of honor, that so many contracts would not be broken. There ought to be a harmony and union between the laborer and employer; one is dependent on the other and neither independent. Many of the children of the common man do not attend school, and my opinion is that it would be a good plan to make it compulsory to send them to the public schools.

Respectfully,

J. R. GODWIN.

A SUGGESTION.

LINDEN, Harnett County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I would suggest as a remedy for the ills of the farmer, more religion, economy, education and *supplies made at home*, and less politics, whiskey and tobacco.

Respectfully,
J. M. DAVIS.

RAISE SUPPLIES AT HOME.

FORKS OF PIGEON, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—There is a tendency among a few farmers to cut down their farms to smaller ones, and then there are others who are buying all the land they can get. Labor is abundant all the year, except in harvest and haying time, and then there is a scramble for hands, and sometimes they are very scarce. I think above all the farmer ought to live within his own bread and meat. I think the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Agricultural Department to be of great benefit to the laboring class of our State, and more especially the farmer.

Respectfully,
MORGAN MEASE.

DISPENSARY—TAX DOGS.

CRABTREE, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—So far as the working people are concerned, money is the great stimulus that moves everything. I cannot see but one benefit from scarcity of money, and that is there is less drunkenness and debauchery in a time like this than when money is plentiful. In Haywood we have a dispensary, and when money is easy it does a thriving business, and during months that money is scarcest the dispensary does the poorest business. Education on proper lines is the great whiskey antidote, and until people are aroused on the subject of temperance there will be no great improvement in the condition of laborers. The time-serving politician—and that includes about all of them—is a great curse. The State ought to enact laws for protection of sheep by taxing the dogs, and allow no man to vote unless he has paid his last year's tax.

Respectfully,
M. A. KIRKPATRICK.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

DANA, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think more demand for farm products, with better prices

for same, will be better for our people. The trouble at present is the farmers cannot get market for their products, and when they do it is at such low prices they cannot afford to make it at the present prices. As to child labor, I think a child should labor four months and be compelled to go to school eight months.

Respectfully,
P. T. WARD.

THE BUREAU INDISPENSABLE.

HENDERSONVILLE, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The bulk of our people are utterly ignorant of such a Bureau. If you were able to procure the address and names of our least informed farmers and send them literature, much good might be done. The Bureau is indispensable. The working people in our section seem to have no inclination to look ahead. The "hand-to-mouth" way of doing "possesses them." All the Bureau needs is for the people to gain a knowledge of what it is doing.

Respectfully,
THOS. J. RICKMAN.

STIR UP LIFE AMONG THE PEOPLE.

CLIO, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If the State were able, and would send a small amount of grass seed to our farmers, and get an industry started in that line, so they could see the value of a hay crop, it would, in my opinion, do a vast amount of good to the State and farmers. Some portions of Iredell county will not produce clover to perfection, but will yield good crops of grass. If our State could only get us aroused to have an annual fair for the farmers of the county, I am perfectly satisfied it would result in great good to us and the people generally. I think if the State would give the correspondents another opportunity to visit the State Fair at Raleigh this year it might perhaps stir up some life in the people of the several counties. That is what we need. If the Bureau can stir up life it will accomplish great good.

Respectfully,
P. W. EAGLE.

GO TO WORK.

QUALLATOWN, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I don't think I could make any suggestions that would advance the work of the Bureau. I do think, though, if the people would

stay at home on their little farms, and try and make their support at home, it would be better for them. They complain of hard times and abuse our rulers for it, and at the same time it is the people themselves who are making hard times to some extent. If there was a car-load of gold at the depot they would have nothing to exchange for it; there is not one-half of our people who ever try to raise or make anything for sale, and yet they complain of hard times. If the people would all go to work and raise something to sell we would have better times and more money in circulation.

Respectfully,

E. G. HYATT.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

COWARTS, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—First, we want trusts, combines and monopolies broken up so they cannot fix the price of what the farmer produces. Second, we want the free coinage of silver, 16 to 1, made equal with gold. The ten per cent. tax on State banks repealed so we can have a larger amount of money in circulation, so that business would revive and farmers could pay better wages to their workmen. Third, we want the whiskey traffic, which causes so much crime, idleness, disease and poverty, done away with and give us prohibition. Fourth, there is too much time spent loafing around little country stores, pitching horse shoes and playing marbles and talking hard times. To advance the work of the Bureau the appropriation should be larger, so the Commissioner of the Bureau could visit or send his agents into every section of the State. I think that would be a great benefit to the Bureau and to the people of the State at large.

Respectfully,

R. H. STEPHENS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CASHIERS, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One-third of the people are so uncertain that you can't lay out any plan that will suit them. They are so fickle minded; they want a system that will give them all and leave the farmer blank, or one that does the paying, all pay and no work. The school system should be compulsory. Parents will not send their children to school under any other system.

Respectfully,

A. M. HOOPER.

NEED MANUFACTORIES.

CULLASAGA, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Macon county is a good county. The people can make plenty to live on and be comfortable if they use the proper means that are within their reach. We have fine water power and fine timber. If we could get men to take hold of the business of manufacturing articles made of wood, such as handles, fellows, spokes and pins of locust, I think it would pay something on the money invested. We want something to bring money into our county and a business that will put it in the hands of the laborer. I know we are making a great mistake in not doing something in this county to bring money in, instead of sending it all away somewhere else to get goods that could be made cheaper here.

Respectfully,

W. A. BELL.

ABOLISH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—TOWNSHIP ENGINEER.

MARS HILL, Madison County, N. C.

R. B. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people, farmers in particular, need more circulating money, which would stimulate them to greater effort. I think they would be benefited, First, by an improved system of roads, especially the grades in our mountain counties might be so improved as to render transportation over dirt roads on wagons less than one-half what it is now. In order to do this there should be a township engineer under every Board of Supervisors, whose duty it would be to locate all new roads and properly amend old ones by the use of instruments, instead of the present "fogy" plan of laying them out by a jury. Second, suppress absolutely the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except in certain cities where well-regulated police forces are maintained. Third, if you could have available means to hire a good man in every county in the State for a few days, say three or four days on an average for all the counties, to labor in the interest of the Bureau in gathering reliable information, I think the usefulness of the Bureau would be advanced and the interest of the people materially improved.

Respectfully,

J. R. SANDS.

GO TO WORK AND STICK TO IT.

MARSHALL, Madison County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What we want is a high protective tariff; stop pauper immi-

gration; ask the North to come down among us with their machinery; ask for sound money and more of it; choke out monopolies; let the mechanics organize and stick to it, though not ask anything unreasonable of their employers. Go to work at something and stick to it, if it is in the garden.

Respectfully,
W. D. SIMMONS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SPRING CREEK, Madison County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have tried to study some plan by which the working class of people could be bettered, and after some years of experience and study I have come to the conclusion that the education of their children would be one of the best things that could be done to better their condition. As farmers they would be better off if they could mix their brains with the soil. I know the result would be better. To know the nature of the soil you cultivate, what it is best adapted to, when to plant and how to cultivate, are prime factors in farming. How can the farmer know this except by education, and through study of men and things? If we could get our working people to take and read a good agricultural paper it would be of great benefit to them, but to my mind the greater part of our working class will never be educated under State aid unless we have a compulsory school law. The free school system of North Carolina has done great good, but the results would have been much greater if all the children of the State were put and kept in school. As to the development of the Bureau, if, as I have said, we could get our people to read, they would understand the workings of the same, and give it more aid in furthering its development.

Respectfully,
JASPER EBBS.

LAND SLIPPING FROM THE HANDS OF THE WEALTH-PRODUCING CLASSES.

HOPEWELL, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Owing to legislation in favor of monopolies our lands are gradually slipping from the hands of the wealth-producing classes and going into the hands of the few. I do not believe God ever intended that a few should own the earth, but that each should have a home. But we cannot take the lands from the rich and give to the poor; no, but let us have legislation to limit a man's freehold, and all that he may own over and above that the law limits him to levy a special tax, something of the nature of an income tax, on it. By this means we could have a revenue

for our State that would enable us to educate the children of the State. Three-fourths of our population are tenants, and are not able to buy land at present prices; they are the men who create the wealth and pay the taxes. Let us have legislation that will do justice to all, protect all, and that will bless us as a nation.

Respectfully,
J. A. WILSON.

NOT MAKING SO MANY MORTGAGES.—GOOD REPORT FROM MOORE COUNTY.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There has been a considerable increase in the southern portion of Moore county in the way of peach, grape and berry culture. Farms opened and paying a good large dividend, larger than any other one product. Our county on the whole is 100 per cent. better in the way of grain raised at home, and our people are not making so many mortgages. Our brown stone industry is improving; some new and valuable quarries are being opened. In the north and west sections of Moore county the gold mining industry is being investigated, and good reports have been coming in on the test and examination. We have a fine climate the year round, and our abundant fine springs and water make us as good a country as can be found. Unimproved and new lands can be bought cheap here for $1.00 per acre; improved land from $5.00 to $10.00 per acre. Some of our people are looking after grasses for stock, which has not been done heretofore in our county.

Respectfully,
D. A. MCDONALD.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKY MOUNT, Nash County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our people (the farmers) are all doing well that make the proper effort. Labor is also well paid, and can purchase more with the same money than at any time I have ever known, but as a rule they do not save their money. Strong drink affects the laboring class more than all other evils combined. We cannot make a step backward, but I think machinery of every kind has robbed labor of much of the work they had access to a few years since, but I am not able to suggest the remedy. I think all children should have at least one year at school after they are over sixteen years old, and that should be compulsory, if not otherwise obtained.

Respectfully,
R. H. HICKS.

WAGES HIGHER AND BETTER SCHOOLS.

BATTLEBORO, Nash County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my immediate community the chief and almost only vocation is agriculture, and our labor is composed of negroes. It is very difficult to express yourself accurately, but if there has been any change recently it is for the better, as wages are higher and the number of schools have slightly increased and are better equipped. I have no suggestion to make as regards this element of our working class. The tenant system is practiced very extensively among the poorer white people, and I think the peasant proprietors are on the increase. The children of this element are very rude and uncultured and very much in need of school accommodations which at present are very deficient. I think our Bureau of Labor is too young to think of trying yet awhile to insist on having laws affecting our farm hands, women and children, etc., such as establishing age limits and compulsory education. However, I think these are very badly needed in our factories and I am glad to see the move you are making and am sure our Bureau of Labor will help very much to better the condition and culture of our children and increase the production of our State.

Respectfully,
T. P. BRASWELL.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—People generally are in good spirits, mainly from the fact that their crops are so promising—fully two weeks earlier than an average the last thirty years. The weather has been such that the farmer could accomplish much more than he could in average seasons. I think that the taxpayer has more reason to object to being compelled to profit by the tax he pays than he has to being taxed; therefore I am in favor of compulsory school laws. The parents of those children who do not attend school must be compelled to take an interest in the education of their children or the children will not get it. Our educators should devise some plan that our legislators would adopt.

Respectfully,
M. C. HOYT.

INCREASED PRICE OF PRODUCTS.

HERTFORD, Perquimans County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The answers to the questions on the reverse of this sheet apply to farm laborers, who work for wages. The low price of products,

and consequent decrease in cost of living, improves their condition, but the laborer who rents land and cultivates it himself is not generally prosperous. The low price of products saps his prosperity. Anything that would tend to increase the market value of farm products would improve the general condition of all the laborers of this class and the farmers in general, and indirectly the merchants, artisans and professional men, whose prosperity is dependent upon the farmers and the laborers' condition. As an agricultural section nothing else will benefit us. Possibly the establishment of factories, by varying the industries in which the laborer could engage, would benefit all the laborers.

Respectfully,

T. G. SKINNER.

BETTER PUBLIC ROADS.

HERTFORD, Perquimans County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—A better system of public roads would greatly enhance the comfort of our laborers, they being almost entirely colored and many of them without means of locomotion except on foot. Better roads would greatly benefit them in sending their children to school in winter. I would not recommend that any steps be taken to regulate the hours of labor for the farmer. The work is of such a varied nature that nothing of the kind could be adopted that would not interfere to the disadvantage of both employer and employee. I would recommend that the Bureau use its best efforts to encourage a fraternity of feeling between laborer and employer. This might be brought about by a series of publications on the subject, which the State and local papers would gladly publish from time to time. These publications might contain enough of the manner of the workings of the Bureau to make them interesting.

Respectfully,

J. H. PARKER.

WAGE EARNERS LIVE BETTER THAN TENANTS.

BETHEL HILL, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not see where legislation would do much for the laboring people (that is wage earners) without doing harm to others. If all employers would sympathize and instruct their hands how to get on in the most economical way, and be in earnest about the matter, it would have a good effect. Ignorance has a great deal to do with the bad living of our working people. Bad treatment has discouraged many and made them vicious. The wage earners are living better than the tenants and renters in our part. Our working people read too little; if they could be induced to read some good weekly paper it would help them.

Respectfully,

S. C. HUMPHRIES.

NEED MORE FARMERS IN OUR LAW-MAKING BODIES.

GRIMESLAND, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—There are only one class of farmers for the past few years who are keeping square with the world. These are the small farmers whose wives and daughters do all the housework and the men and boys of the family do all the field work. The farmer who hires all will surely, at present prices, not be able to pay all his debts at the end of the year. The laborers are better clad and getting along better than since their freedom, because they can buy more with what they earn now than at any time since the war. There is more disposition to loaf and idle away time on the part of the negro laborer than ever, because, as a rule, they are only willing to work enough to furnish themselves with the actual necessities of life. Seventy-five per cent. of them would not work to exceed two days out of seven could he get one dollar per day. The mill men, who pay one dollar per day, tell me the only way they can keep them is to settle by the month and refuse to hire them unless they make regular time. In answer to the question of the cost of a 400 pound bale of cotton : Some years this can be done at one-third less expense than at others. My estimate is an aver age taking one year with another. Every profession in life has men of that profession to frame laws to be governed by, but the poor devil of a farmer has no voice in this matter. Nobody knows where the shoe pinches as well as the wearer. Politicians think they know it all, but as a rule they provide only for themselves and the side that pays the biggest fee. We need more farmers in our law-making bodies. This step will remove wrongs and put us on the road to prosperity. We make cotton at six cents, and buy it back next spring in cotton lines, and pay fourteen cents per pound ; in unbleached goods, twenty cents per pound ; in bleached goods, twenty-six cents ; in prints, thirty-five to forty cents. Factories declare big dividends, while farmers get back eighty to ninety cents where they spend a dollar.

Respectfully,

J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE.

EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

ASHEBORO, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—We need employment for all our people. Idleness leads to poverty and crime, and punishing crime is a costly economy. We must diversify our industries and create a home market, and thus stimulate industry. Each generation should do something for the next ; we should not expect to reap all the time and never plant. The people of North Carolina must learn to become more self supporting, and value thought and industry and honesty more, and money and style and fashion less.

Respectfully,

J. A. BLAIR.

LACK OF SYSTEM.

BRANCHVILLE, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The great hindrance to the average farmer is a lack of system with regard to working hours. While some try to work according to system, others disregard system, and this encourages indolence and a disregard for business. I believe the State should make a sufficient appropriation to employ a competent agent in each county to collect statistics. I think they would be more accurate and satisfactory in every way. I believe if this was done it would in a few years more than repay the outlay.

Respectfully,
GEO. C. FISHER.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

FULMORE, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—We should encourage in every possible way the immigration of those who believe in home living, such as the Northerners who have recently located near Chadbourn, Columbus county. This would certainly start diversified farming quicker than books or papers. Diversification is what we want in this farming section more than anything else. We also need cotton factories in this county.

Respectfully,
L. T. TOWNSEND.

MORE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—While I say I think as a rule the farming classes have religious instruction to some extent, I really think that if they could have the proper instruction along that line it would be the best thing that could come to them. And if they would as a rule contribute what money they waste and throw away to religious causes, the whole world would in a few years be brought to Christ, and the people would of course be improved in every way.

Respectfully,
J. M. APPLE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Stringent ten hour law for children under fourteen years of age. The South Carolina liquor law, or some other that will modify or

abate the drink evil. The improvement in the efficiency of public schools by giving good men and women such inducements as will stimulate them to adopt teaching as a profession. With more education among the masses, many of the present evils will soon disappear—Populism among them. Your Bureau ought to have sufficient means to do its work thoroughly. It ought to have the right to compel answers from employers of large numbers in factories, especially where women and children are employed.

Respectfully,
C. H. BRUNER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WOODLEAF, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My business being that of a planter and stock raiser, I can speak only of that class of employees connected with this business. The great need of these people is education, and the facilities for this are increasing each year. There is not a corresponding increase of interest in the schools that should be manifested on the part of parents. Hence, as is suggested in one of your queries, a stringent law of compulsory education prior to the age of fourteen would not only be an advantage to this class, but likewise a gain to the State at large. Larger appropriations should be made for the public schools, and instead of the present plan of per capita distribution the school fund should be equally divided among the districts, thus giving to each equal advantages. With education comes morality, and with morality a better class of citizenship, prosperity and good government. Wishing you success in your work, I am,

Yours truly,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FOREST CITY, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I believe there ought to be a free school system as we have it, while there ought to be a law to force all parents to send their children to public schools, or at the time said schools are not in session to send to other schools of higher grade. I believe that our farmers here are waking up on farming and in a few years they will be doing ever so much better than they are doing now. They terrace, sow peas, and make quite a quantity of manures. The laborers are as a rule Christians, and their moral condition cannot be beaten anywhere.

Respectfully,
LEE W. LYNCH.

ADVANTAGES TO UNSKILLED LABOR.

HARRELL'S STORE, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I live on Black river, half way between Clear river and Harrell's Store. As I have but recently moved from Raleigh to this section and my own farm has been rented out, I can only give you information derived from others in regard to wages. This section of Sampson has many natural advantages, and unskilled labor has a better showing than in any section of country I know of. Huckleberries and deer tongue grow wild in the woods, and the gathering of these, with strawberries and cotton, furnish employment to the negro women and children all the year round, when they are not engaged in their own crops. It is difficult to hire by the year or by the month at any price, and not easy to hire by the day when help is wanted immediately, except around the country stores, where the country negroes love to congregate. These stores pay out no money, but give goods for everything except cotton and turpentine. This prevents the circulation of money among the farmers and makes it difficult for them to procure cash for their other products, as the cost of transportation to cash markets frequently is as great as the value of the farm product. This is a fine section for trucking and for berry culture, especially for beans, potatoes and strawberries. Some of the lands are also well adapted to the growth of fine bright leaf tobacco, an industry which is just now being introduced.

Respectfully,

NEEDHAM B. COBB.

INSPECTOR TO GRADE TOBACCO ON WAREHOUSE FLOOR.

SAXON, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—This is a tobacco growing section of the State, and the crops were raised the last two years at a loss by a large majority of our farmers, as a result of the present arrangement for selling tobacco at auction, with a law (of the Tobacco Association) compelling the auctioneer to dispose of 150 lots or piles per hour. I have often reasoned, why not have an inspector to grade or classify all tobacco as it is put on the warehouse floor and let it be sold like cotton, then one man would get the same his neighbor did for the same tobacco. As it is now, unless a fellow is in the swim and has a special pull on the warehouseman and buyers, his tobacco goes for a song. Couldn't you do something to make the change?

Respectfully,

R. P. MCANALLY.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

MYATT MILLS, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Wipe out the homestead law. Tax each dog $1.50. Exempt the sheep. Keep up the public roads by the convicts. A general stock law. Now for we farmers, we need more system. We need more economy. We need less and better stock. We need to raise home supplies when possible. We need to take better care of stock and tools. We need fewer visits to town and less politics. We need to improve our land by sowing peas, raising grain and buying less guano; and, above all, we need a Democratic administration.

Respectfully,
N. G. MYATT.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKFORD, Surry County. N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that the one thing needful to improve the educational condition of the people would be to adopt the compulsory school law. The school facilities are very good, but the parents do not take advantage of this opportunity. Until the masses of the people are better educated I do not think there will be much improvement in the condition of labor.

Respectfully,
W. P. DOBSON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKFORD, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have given you the very best estimate I can on the questions asked. I think a compulsory school law for our free public schools would be a great advantage to the children of the State, and would not be a waste of the public school money, and would stop illiteracy in the future generation.

Respectfully,
J. G. BURRUS.

CHANGE THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There ought to be a change in the school system for the poor. The majority of teachers have first class or first grade certificates—and really are not competent to teach at all. I do not understand what

the Superintendent means. Then the *mass* of the people do not seem to understand what a privilege a free school is. They are grossly ignorant and really don't know whether their children are taught properly or not. Of course I allude to the very poor people who have had no advantages themselves. Our people are now being humbugged to death almost in buying commercial fertilizers. In a recent list sent me by the Agricultural Department I did not find the name of a single brand sold here. Just think of it. I may have been mistaken, but I don't think I am.

Respectfully,

A. B. GALLOWAY.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BUSHNELL, Swain County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—If people would go to work in dead earnest and raise blooded stock of all kinds, that is all I see is lacking here. We have good crops, good grass, finest in the State I know, and healthy for stock, plenty of fine timber, best water power on earth, and the best health on earth. We have good society here, and it is a great berry and fruit country. As to schools, we will never do any good until we make the parents send their children to school, so I, for one, say make them send them to school, for they make us pay the taxes.

Respectfully,

W. B. COLE.

MORTGAGES A CURSE.

BUCK FOREST, Transylvania County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The question of labor is one of very great moment, and I am utterly unable to give any solution. There are some things, however, that I may express my views on. The farming land, as a general thing, is not properly cared for. Many farmers never do any seeding, nor do they let their land have any rest. The sowing of more small grain and of peas would improve the condition of the soil. The habit that many farmers have of mortgaging is a curse to them. Every farmer should strive to grow everything he uses, and to stay out of debt. They should strive to learn more of the nature of the soil, of the influence manure in various kinds of soil produces. If our people would not degrade themselves by using whiskey and tobacco, and would spend more time striving to improve themselves, their country and their fellow citizens, we would be a happier people, a more prosperous people, and a better people. Much success to the Labor Bureau in the great and good work it is doing.

Respectfully, WM. C. RAY.

THOROUGH AND INTELLIGENT WORK.

WARRENTON, Warren County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our farmers are very much depressed. All the evil is laid at the feet of our National laws on finance and tariff. While I believe this has something to do with the great depression of the agricultural classes, yet I am not one of those who attribute it solely to these. The reason I am of this opinion is, because I know men in this county who are nothing but farmers and yet they are prosperous and *before-handed*, accumulating property, their tax-list gradually increasing each year. The reason for this is because they farm intelligently and principally on the intensive system, plant medium areas, manure heavily and intelligently, work thoroughly and intelligently, and the consequence is a reward for their labors. Wherever you find a farmer who stays at home, attends to his business intelligently and thoroughly, you find one who is all right and can give you the best of the land when you visit him.

Respectfully,

JAMES R. RODWELL.

GIVE US PLENTY OF MONEY.

SANDS, Watauga County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is very hard to give a correct answer about the price of land, as there is very little changing hands of late, and the most that has changed went into the hands of large land owners. Some people, I think, have built extravagantly for their farms. As to the fertility of the land being kept up, people have to work their land to its full capacity for a living and those who rent do not cultivate the land so as to keep it up. One of the hard things about good farm hands is the low price that drives them to public works to get higher prices and get money for their work. As to the moral condition, it seems that some have been oppressed until they have lost self-respect and will do anything for gain. As to the religious instruction it is generally good, but I think the most of our religions are on extremes on the paying question and drive many away from them. As to the financial condition of the people, it gets worse every year about selling produce for money, consequently we cannot get enough money to run our business. Give us plenty of money and we can prosper.

Respectfully,

J. M. BROWN.

NOTHING LIKE SYSTEM.

WILSON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—This section of the country is in better fix now than it was when I wrote you last year. I have read your report carefully and find that you are doing a noble work and hope every one will give you their help. We need more money, and you should have a larger appropriation for your work. I think you have done remarkably well with limited means, and I hope the next Legislature will give you ample means for your work. We need regular hours for farm labor as well as regular hours for other labor. Some farmers work ten hours and have no trouble with labor, they have time to get their meals regular and work better. Nothing like system.

Respectfully,
P. K. KIDDER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BOONVILLE, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As for the need of the working class of people, I favor the compulsory education law. My reasons are, that many children in our county are hired for wages by their parents, while they themselves are idle, sitting about public places, and their children also when not employed, and are therefore subject to many temptations which lead to crime. And I think that law would be a great advantage to the laboring class.

Respectfully,
R. M. JARVIS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SWAN CREEK, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What the farmer needs is more money, and I think that if we had free and unlimited coinage of silver money would be more plentiful, and I believe from the way people are talking over this nation we will finally get it. If the Legislature of North Carolina would pass a compulsory educational law in the State it would benefit the people thousands of dollars. We have so many ignorant people they can't make good farmers, for it takes an educated man to make a successful farmer. If we had more educated farmers in the State, more money, and better prices for produce, at the rate the farmers are improving in farming and raising hogs, we would

soon be independent of any other State for everything that we eat and most that we wear. I think the Bureau of Labor has been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of North Carolina.

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN SPARKS.

FROM A SUCCESSFUL COLORED FARMER.

JONESVILLE, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think a better price for labor, and also for the commodities of the farm, would greatly add to the cause, and to have a compulsory school law for children under fourteen years. I further think to work the public roads of the State by taxation would be an addition to labor, and I approve of the ten hour system being enforced by law. I think both capital and labor are on an equal footing in this section of the country. I further think if there was some remedy to stop so much lying around towns by both black and white it would help labor. I am a farmer and a colored man, and have a family to the number of thirteen, and we have raised them all and educated them at our expense, generally at a low price. We have had losses to the amount of $1,200, and we still have about eighty acres of land and a building on it which cost us $800. I never got from labor more than forty-five or fifty cents per day and boarded myself, and often had to wait from sixty to ninety days before I was paid up. I think farmers are the most independent people on earth, if they would only look at it in this light. It does not require much capital to run a farm, and Providence is the best pay-master that I have been acquainted with. I think wages are much better now than they were before the war. My ancestors served about 240 years, and got nothing save their clothing and food, and hardly that. I want both the farmer and the capitalist to prosper alike.

Respectfully,

WILLIS HICKERSON.

CHAPTER II.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER SPINDLES AND LOOMS, NUMBER OPERATIVES, WAGES, ETC.

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS AND OPERATIVES.

CHAPTER II.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

The following table is made up from blanks received from nearly all the mills that have run during the year and of former reports of the mills not running.

The 189 mills in the State are located in forty-two counties, 36 per cent. being found in four counties, Alamance, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Randolph, the first two having twenty each and the last two fourteen each. Gaston leads in number of spindles, having 101,331, while Alamance leads in number of looms, having 3,735.

The total number of spindles in the State, according to the best data at hand (reports from the same mill often differ, and published statistics seldom agree as to number of spindles and looms) is 888,792, looms 20,742. About 37,000 horse power is used in operating the machinery.

Average daily wages are as follows: Machinist $1.68½, engineer $1.46, fireman 86 cents, skilled men (exclusive superintendents and overseers) 99 cents, unskilled men 67 cents, skilled women 66 cents, unskilled women 47½ cents, children 31 cents.

Total number operatives employed 23,437, as follows: Men 6,822, women 10,567, children 6,046. 81 per cent. of adults and 66½ per cent. of children read and write. Of the children 3,379 are under fourteen years of age, 1,738 boys and 1,641 girls. A large number of the mills being shut down a greater part of the year, and so few making full time and working a full force, these figures are based on estimates furnished by conservative mill men and on former reports from the mills. The number of hours constituting a day's work ranges from ten to twelve.

Following is a list of counties, with number of spindles and looms and class of goods manufactured:

Alamance, with her nineteen cotton and one woolen mill, operating 83,134 spindles and 3,735 looms, manufactures ginghams, plaids, colored cottons, domestics, cheviots, shirtings, stripes, jeans, blankets, warps and yarns.

Alexander, one cotton mill operating 832 spindles and fifty looms, manufactures brown shirting.

Anson, one cotton and one silk mill, operating 7,332 spindles, manufactures yarns and tran and floss silk. This silk mill, located at Wadesboro, N. C., is the only one in the State.

Buncombe, one cotton and one woolen mill, operating 8,658 spindles and 425 looms, manufactures colored cotton and woolen goods.

Burke, one cotton and one knitting mill, operating 3,425 spindles, manufactures cotton goods and hosiery.

Cabarrus, five cotton mills operating 51,930 spindles and 2,166 looms, manufactures sheetings, ginghams, domestics, etc.

Caldwell, two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 5,350 spindles and fifty looms, manufactures plaids, yarns and woolen goods.

Catawba, six cotton and one knitting mill, operating 26,300 spindles and forty-three looms, manufactures yarns and hosiery.

Chatham, two cotton mills operating 6,536 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Cleveland, six cotton mills, operating 16,004 spindles and 80 looms, manufactures sheetings, warps, yarns and twine.

Craven, one knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

Cumberland, five cotton mills operating 27,296 spindles and 622 looms, manufactures plaids, sheetings, shirtings, cottonades, bags, warps and yarns.

Davidson, two cotton mills operating 8,700 spindles and 440 looms, manufactures domestics, warps, etc.

Durham, four cotton and three knitting mills, operating 48,688

spindles and 1,467 looms, manufactures sheetings, chambrays, muslins, white goods, rope, bags, twine and hosiery.

EDGECOMBE, one cotton and one knitting mill, operating 8,200 spindles, manufactures warps, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

FORSYTH, two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 10,796 spindles and 218 looms, manufactures jeans, cassimeres, sheetings and shirtings.

FRANKLIN, two cotton mills operating 2,730 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.

GASTON, twenty cotton mills operating 101,331 spindles and 1,857 looms, manufactures shirtings, plaids, sheetings, warps and yarns.

GUILFORD, eight cotton mills operating 23,364 spindles and 1,281 looms, manufactures plaids, checks, yarns and twine.

HALIFAX, one cotton and two knitting mills, operating 14,500 spindles, manufactures cotton goods, underwear and hosiery.

HAYWOOD, one woolen mill operating 264 spindles and eight looms, manufactures jeans, flannels, cassimeres and yarns.

HENDERSON, two knitting mills, manufactures hosiery and knit goods.

IREDELL, three cotton mills operating 10,950 spindles and 286 looms, manufactures shirtings, sheetings and yarns.

LINCOLN, five cotton and one woolen mill, operating 23,196 spindles and four looms, manufactures warps and yarns.

LENOIR, one knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

MECKLENBURG, twelve cotton and two knitting mills, operating 77,218 spindles and 958 looms, manufactures ginghams, sheetings, white goods, hosiery, towels, warps and yarns.

MOORE, one cotton mill operating 3,000 spindles, manufactures yarn.

MONTGOMERY, two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 10,380 spindles and 200 looms, manufactures cotton goods, yarns and spun wool.

Nash, one cotton mill operating 25,000 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.

New Hanover, one cotton mill operating 6,804 spindles and 226 looms, manufactures shirtings and towels.

Pasquotank, one cotton and one knitting mill, operating 6,000 spindles, manufactures yarns, nets and twine.

Randolph, twelve cotton and two knitting mills, operating 45,308 spindles and 1,735 looms, manufactures colored cottons, shirtings, plaids, sheetings, cottonades, bags, hosiery, warps and yarns.

Richmond, nine cotton mills operating 42,828 spindles and 1,230 looms, manufactures cheviots, plaids, shirtings, warps and yarns.

Robeson, one cotton mill operating 1,630 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Rockingham, four cotton and one woolen mill, operating 22,168 spindles and 464 looms, manufactures plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, blankets and woolen goods.

Rowan, four cotton and two knitting mills, operating 40,600 spindles and 633 looms, manufactures ginghams, sheetings, cheviots, hosiery, warps and yarns.

Rutherford, four cotton mills operating 71,200 spindles and 2,000 looms, manufactures sheetings, print cloths, warps and yarns.

Surry, three cotton and three woolen mills operating 6,652 spindles and ninety-six looms, manufactures blankets, flannels, jeans' warps and yarns.

Union, one cotton mill operating 8,500 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Wake, three cotton mills operating 21,388 spindles and 468 looms, manufactures ginghams, colored goods and yarn.

Wayne, one cotton mill operating 3,400 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Wilson, one cotton mill operating 7,200 spindles, manufactures yarns.

TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING NUMBER SPINDLES, LOOMS, AVERAGE

COUNTIES.	Number of Mills.	Cotton.	Woolen.	Hosiery, Knit Goods, Rope, Nets and Twine.
1 Alamance	20	19	1	
2 Alexander	1	1		
3 Anson	2	1	*1	
4 Buncombe	2	1	1	
5 Burke	2	1		1
6 Cabarrus	5	5		
7 Caldwell	2	2	1	
8 Catawba	7	6		1
9 Chatham	2	2		
10 Cleveland	5	5		1
11 Craven	1			1
12 Cumberland	6	6		
13 Davidson	2	2		
14 Durham	7	4		3
15 Edgecombe	2	1		1
16 Forsyth	3	2		
17 Franklin	2	2		
18 Gaston	20	20		
19 Guilford	8	8		
20 Halifax	3	1		2
21 Haywood	1		1	
22 Henderson	2			2
23 Iredell	3	3		
24 Lincoln	6	5	1	
25 Lenoir	1			1
26 Mecklenburg	14	12		2
27 Moore	1	1		
28 Montgomery	3	2	1	
29 Nash	1	1		
30 New Hanover	1	1		
31 Pasquotank	2	1		1
32 Randolph	14	12		2
33 Richmond	9	9		
34 Robeson	1	1		
35 Rockingham	5	4	1	
36 Rowan	6	4		2
37 Rutherford	4	4		
38 Surry	6	3	3	
39 Union	1	1		
40 Wake	3	3		
41 Wayne	1	1		
42 Wilson	1	1		
Total	189	158	11	20

*Silk mill—only one in the State, Wadesboro, N, C.

WAGES, NUMBER OPERATIVES, ETC.

Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	No. of Horse Power.	Wages per Day.			Children under 14 years.	
			Machinist.	Engineer	Fire-man.	Boys.	Girls.
83,134	3,735	4,000	$1.25	$1.00	$.85	112	94
832	50	50		1.50	.75	6	5
7,332		350		1.00	.65	24	17
8,658	425	412	2.00	2.00	1.00	9	6
3,425		140	1.50	1.50	.75	8	6
51,930	2,166	2,000	1.50	1.50	1.00	85	65
5,350	50	225	1.50	1.50	1.00	5	3
26,300	43	1,000		1.00	.75	85	65
6,536		175	1.50	1.00	.75	10	8
16,004	80	1,600	1.25	1.25	.90	12	10
.....		100	2.50	2.50	.80	2	4
27,296	622	1,000	1.25	1.25	.90	95	91
8,700	440	400	1.25	1.00	.90	16	10
48,688	1,467	2,000	1.50	1.00	.90	115	95
8,200		225	2.00	2.00	1.00	14	9
10,796	218	500	1.50	1.50	1.00	14	10
2,730		300			.50	4	3
101,331	1,857	4,200	1.85	1.15	.85	214	251
23,364	1,281	1,500	1.25	1.65	.75	36	56
14,500		600	1.25	1.50	1.00	65	35
264	8	30	1.25				
.....		60	1.25			7	5
10,950	286	475	1.00	1.25	.75	27	13
23,196	4	750	1.25	1.25	.75	36	39
.....		12	2 25	1.00		2	3
77,218	958	2,750	2.00	1.75	1.00	182	221
3,000		80		1.00		12	14
10,380	200	400	2.00	1.50	1.00	26	14
25,000		1,000	3.00	3.00	.80	25	35
6,804	226	200	2.50	2.50	1.25	11	9
6,000		150	1.25	1.00	.75	9	6
45,308	1,735	1,800	1.30	1.10	.70	75	123
42,828	1,230	1,800	2.00		.85	115	105
1,630		36		.75		6	4
22,168	464	750	1.75	1.50	1.00	55	25
40,600	633	1,250		1.10	.85	90	75
71,200	2,000	2,250	2.50	1.50	1.00	70	55
6,652	96	470	2.10	1.10	.60	6	7
8,500		250		1.00	.75	14	10
21,388	468	1,075		3.00	1.25	22	22
3,400		100			.75	5	5
7,200		225		2.00	.75	12	8
888,792	20,742	36,690	$1.68½	$1.46	.86	1,738	1,641

TABLE No. 2—Continued.—SHOWING NUMBER SPINDLES, LOOMS,

	COUNTIES.	Hours constituting a day's work.	Average Wages per Day of	
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.
1	Alamance	11 to 12	$1.00	$.70
2	Alexander	12	1.00	.70
3	Anson	11	1.00	.75
4	Buncombe	10 & 11	1.50	.90
5	Burke	11	.95	.65
6	Cabarrus	11½ to 12	1.00	.75
7	Caldwell	12	.80	.50
8	Catawba	11½	.80	.65
9	Chatham	12	1.00	.65
10	Cleveland	12	1.00	.65
11	Craven	10½	1.25	.75
12	Cumberland	11½ & 12	.95	.60
13	Davidson	11½	1.00	.75
14	Durham	11 & 12	1.10	.75
15	Edgecombe	10 to 11	.70	.60
16	Forsyth	11½ to 12	1.00	.75
17	Franklin	11	1.05	.55
18	Gaston	11 to 12	1.00	.65
19	Guilford	11 to 11½	1.00	.80
20	Halifax	10 to 11	.90	.75
21	Haywood	10	2.00	.75
22	Henderson	10	.60	.50
23	Iredell	12	1.00	.85
24	Lincoln	11¼ to 12	.75	.60
25	Lenoir	10	1.50	.75
26	Mecklenburg	10 to 12	.95	.70
27	Moore	11½	.50	.30
28	Montgomery	12	.75	.50
29	Nash	11½	1.75	1.00
30	New Hanover	11	1.00	.75
31	Pasquotank	10 & 11	.90	.70
32	Randolph	10 to 12	.70	.60
33	Richmond	11 to 11½	1.00	.60
34	Robeson	11½	.50	
35	Rockingham	11 to 11½	1.00	.75
36	Rowan	10 to 12	1.00	.70
37	Rutherford	11½	.75	.65
38	Surry	11 to 11½	1.25	.70
39	Union	11½	.65	.50
40	Wake	11	1.25	.75
41	Wayne	12	.60	.30
42	Wilson	12	1.00	.60
	Total		$.99	$.67

AVERAGE WAGES, NUMBER OPERATIVES, ETC.

Average Wages per Day of			Number Employed.			Per cent. read and write.	
Wom'n, skilled.	Women, unskilled	Children.	Men.	Women	Children.	Adults.	Children.
$.70	$.55	$.35	850	1,200	450	80	65
.70	.55	.30	18	20	13	80	75
.45	.30	.20	29	47	67	75	20
1.00	.75	.40	131	225	25	75	50
.75	.45	.30	24	43	23	80	65
.75	.60	.35	500	854	275	80	60
.50	.40	.25	34	58	21	90	70
.50	.40	.30	155	232	163	80	70
.60	.40	.35	15	75	40	80	60
.60	.50	.30	55	95	48	80	60
.75	.55	.30	10	30	6	90	80
.65	.40	.35	153	315	434	75	50
.75	.65	.30	102	133	46	75	50
1.00	.60	.35	317	334	392	80	70
.65	.40	.35	86	215	33	80	90
.80	.50	.35	95	152	39	90	80
.85	.45	.30	27	22	14	90	50
.60	.45	.30	883	1,116	763	75	60
.75	.45	.35	325	463	229	90	80
.80	.60	.35	110	165	125	90	80
.75			4	3		100	
.55	.40	.30	16	82	22	90	85
.75	.50	.30	73	121	63	80	60
.60	.50	.35	125	215	155	70	50
.65	.50	.25	15	85	40	95	80
.65	.50	.40	666	917	622	85	75
.40	.30	.25	20	28	26	75	30
.60	.40	.35	72	168	60	75	65
.75	.60	.30	80	100	100	75	80
.60	.40	.30	74	77	34	80	75
.60	.50	.30	20	75	30	80	75
.60	.40	.30	335	699	384	95	90
.65	.50	.35	437	532	478	80	70
.50	.40	.20	8	10	10	50	00
.80	.60	.30	150	305	115	80	60
.60	.50	.30	247	475	265	80	60
.60	.50	.35	205	395	200	90	75
.55	.45	.30	63	105	32	90	90
.60	.40	.30	70	160	45	75	75
.85	.50	.30	172	164	115	90	90
.40	.30	.25	20	15	15	75	80
.50	.40	.25	31	42	30	75	80
$.66	$.47½	$.31	6,822	10,567	6,046	81	.66½

NEEDS OF THE FACTORY HELP.

After a personal visit to nearly all the mills in the State, a few facts gathered from employer and employee, together with one or two suggestions as to the needs of the factory help, will be the object of this letter.

It was quite a pleasure to meet a number of proprietors of mills whose acquaintance we had made on a former trip on a like errand. And just here we wish to say, and with emphasis, that the mill owners of North Carolina, as a class, are conscientious, Christian gentlemen who have the best interests of their employees at heart, and are always ready and willing to furnish any and all information in reference to the workings of their mills. There are, however, a few, and the number is growing smaller each year, who refuse to answer any questions and forbid their employees filling out the blanks of the Bureau. It is hardly necessary to write at length of this class, as they are types of such as are found in every walk of life. The reasons they advance for refusing to give information are numerous. The main one, however, is "*The State has nothing to do with my business.*"

Now, a few thoughts in reference to the cotton mill operative. In many respects they are unlike any other class of labor, and the mills have to contend with an element found nowhere else. While the older mills that have practically raised their help around the mill do not experience as much trouble with their operatives as do the newer mills, yet there will be found in every mill village and at every mill an element that creates all the trouble and friction between employer and employee. There is to be found at every mill the "cotton mill drone." The best description we have seen of this man is the following from the *Southern and Western Textile Excelsior*, of Charlotte, N. C., in its issue of September 5, 1896:

"The cotton mill drone is a lazy lump of humanity who is void of either feeling or ambition. Such a man can be found slinking around localities where cotton mills abound. The drone and work have parted company ever since his little children were able to work in the cotton mill, after which the drone's entire occupation is eating, sleeping and chewing or

smoking tobacco, together with daily going the rounds of the store and blacksmith shop swapping lies with others that are as deep, probably, in the mud as our drone is in mire. However, the lazy hound is full of excuses; he is always found to be sick, and, as a rule, troubled with heart failure. Sometimes we have found the drone's nerves affected, or he is disabled by corns or bunions. Indeed, there is not a disease in the calendar that this surplus part of our population does not fall back upon, so that the public, and more especially his family, may have some excuse for their father's idleness. Away with such men; they are not fit to live."

The gravest question that confronts the mill men to-day is, What is to be done with the men around the mill? As a rule, especially at the newer mills, the help is made up of the small farmers with large families, who see in the mill a chance to put their children to work and, failing to find work themselves, they soon go to swell the ever-increasing guild of "drones." This is no less true of a class of men to be found in the cities, who are prone to live off the work of their children. This class does not hesitate to lie about the age of the child (quite a number of our mills have fixed fourteen as the minimum age) in order to get them in the mill; and freqnently, where they are refused admittance, the proprietor will be threatened with the loss of the whole family; and as it probably contains two or three skilled operatives, rather than lose these the children are admitted. One who has never been brought in contact with the average mill operative (and it is astonishing how little is known of them among the outside world, and yet we often hear the expression that cotton mill operatives are no better than slaves, and cotton mills are nothing less than little hells) would be astounded if he attempted to discuss the subject of education with him. I asked a prominent gentleman to write an article for this year's report on "Child Labor and Compulsory Education." He afterwards told me that, happening to be in a cotton mill village, he thought he might be able to get a few ideas from the operatives for his letter. Accordingly he engaged in conversation with a half dozen of the most intelligent men and, without allowing them to know his object, led the conversation to the subject of children under fourteen being prohibited from working in the mills and compelled to go to school, and found them unanimously opposed to anything of the kind. He remarked

that he was not much surprised at this, but the reason they gave for their position was an entirely new idea to him. They informed him that they had been to the expense incident to the birth and childhood of their offspring, had clothed and fed them until they were old enough to go to work (and they mean by this ten years old, twelve at the outside), and it was nothing but right that they should be put to work in order that they might get their money back. If they sent them to school, as soon as they were through they would go off and marry, and they would lose everything they had spent on them.

The idea of raising children as an investment will doubtless be new to many who read this report, but that this is the light in which the average mill operative views the matter no one who has come in contact with any great number of them will for a moment doubt. We do not say that this is true at all the mills or of all the operatives, but we do say that it is true to some extent at every mill, and that these views are held by a majority of the operatives in the State. A number of instances could be given in support of this assertion, but the following will suffice: A child at one of the mills was very sick, and the proprietor visited the family, and expressing his regret at the great suffering and pain the child was undergoing, was surprised at the reply from the parents, that they didn't know what they would do if the child was not able to go to work in a few days.

At all the mills will be found a school supported in part, and in many instances entirely, by the mill owners, many of them being in session ten months in the year. These schools are first class in every respect. Libraries are provided in some instances for the use of the employees, and everything possible is done to impress them with the necessity of educating the children, but as long as the child is able to make a few dollars in the mill it is impossible to keep them in the school. One mill owner informed me that during the panic of 1893, when all the mills were closed down, he thought it would be a good time to start a school. Accordingly he employed a teacher and placed him in charge of the school house. He then posted notices informing the operatives that the school would open on a certain day and every child must attend, and any

family not sending the children would have to leave the mill. For three months, he said, he had a booming school, but as soon as the mills began to start up his school collapsed.

Now, in view of this state of affairs, we think that the greatest need of the mill operatives of North Carolina is a compulsory school law for children under fourteen years of age. Just here the following editorial from the *Southern Industrial News*, of Charlotte, N. C., in its issue of November 1, 1896, will be of interest:

"We oppose all laws which seek to regulate the hours of labor of adults or in any way interfere between employers and adult employees, because the latter can make and enforce their own terms without legal intervention; they are free to dictate the class and amount of labor they will perform for a certain consideration, and if the rules and conditions imposed by the employer do not suit them they can demand that these be changed or refuse to work. Not so the child. He is forced to work at the behest of others at any class of labor, and for any number of hours. Here in the South he is taken when a mere infant, deprived of the opportunity to attend school, placed in a close factory, where he is kept closely confined from dawn until dark, with absolutely no chance for recreation, his physical and mental nature stunted, simply to enable his father to draw a few extra dollars on pay-day. Not only do parents force their children to work with them in the mill, but there are an appalling number of cases where the little ones must work *without* them, where they must toddle to their labor at 6 a. m. and remain at it until 6 p. m., day after day, week after week, while their affectionate (?) parents loaf around, whittle sticks and talk politics, and never go near the mill except on pay day to draw the money which the children earn but never see. It is mainly to cover such cases as these that restrictive legislation is needed. We maintain that there should be laws to protect all those who, being legal infants, are unable to protect themselves. Being the future sovereigns of the State, they are at present its wards, and should be protected by it, not only from ordinary dangers, but from the curse of ignorance and the greed of unnatural parents. If a parent starve a child, or unmercifully beat him, the law is quick to interfere; why should it not also intervene to protect him against the much more serious crimes enumerated above? But it will be claimed that they would not attend school even if allowed to do so, but there is no proof in support of this. Admitting that some would not, there are certainly some who would, and the same parental authority which now forces them to work twelve hours for the benefit of others could force them to attend school six hours for their own benefit. In this connection the question of compulsory education has been mooted, and while we are too firmly wedded to the principle of personal freedom to advocate 'compulsion' of any sort where it can be avoided, we think the State, having provided free education, should compel parents to allow their children

to take advantage of it when the children are inclined to do so. And we hope for the passage of laws which will forbid parents to treat their children as slaves and force them to grow up in ignorance."

Educate the mill operatives, and the questions of hours and wages will take care of themselves, for when they are freed from the selfishness and prejudice consequent upon their present state of ignorance, they will settle these questions themselves as all other branches of labor have. By reference to table it will be seen that 81 per cent. of adults and 66½ per cent. of children read and write. We are satisfied that these figures would come down considerably were a census of mill operatives taken, and also that the number of children under fourteen would be materially increased by the same process.

We would not close this article without a few thoughts on the other side. While the foregoing is true of a very large per cent. of these people, yet there is a bright side to the picture. One cannot visit the mill villages and mingle with the operatives without being impressed with the fact that they live in better houses (and at a number of the mills house rent is free), and they are better furnished, have all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, and dress better than the wage earners of our towns and cities; and, last but by no means least, have what no other class of labor enjoys, i. e., their moral, intellectual and financial advancement is sought and aided in every possible way by the manufacturers. Nowhere will be found a higher moral standard than is found at the cotton mill village. The officers of the mills will be found in nearly every instance the leaders in church and Sunday-school work. No worthy family is allowed to suffer in case of sickness or accident, and we could name a number of instances where the mills have supported entire families for years. This can be said of no other class of our people. Among the operatives will be found intelligent, well educated and prosperous men and women who have accumulated considerable property through their savings, and yet continue to work in the mills in preference to engaging in other business. And this class is gradually growing under the encouragement of the manufacturers. At some mills operatives are urged to only draw enough

of their wages to cover their actual expenses, and leave the balance in the company's safe, taking a receipt therefor. Through this system of savings banks a considerable number have accumulated large sums that would otherwise have been spent without receiving any adequate return.

North Carolina is rapidly becoming a great manufacturing State. Mills are going up in every section, and the number of operatives is increasing daily. The churches are beginning an active campaign among this class of our citizens, and the public generally is just now beginning to appreciate the magnitude of the cotton mill industry. Now is the time to enact such laws as will be for the greatest good of these people and the State. The two things most needed at this time is a compulsory school law for the children under fourteen, and an eleven hour law for the operatives. In this conection the Legislature should pass an act compelling manufacturers to furnish information relative to the workings of factories of all kinds, in order that this Bureau might secure accurate statistics and reliable information relative to all branches of industry in the State. Its usefulness would be greatly enhanced and the wage earners materally benefited if this were done.

W. E. FAISON,
Traveling Agent.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY.	NAME OF FACTORY.	NAME OF OWNER OR MANAGER.	POST-OFFICE.
Alamance	Altamahaw	Holt, Gant & Holt	Elon College.
Alamance	Glencoe	W. E. & J. H. Holt	Burlington.
Alamance	Lakeside	Samuel M. Holt	Burlington.
Alamance	Saxapahaw	White, Williamson & Co	Graham.
Alamance	Virginia	A. L. Baker	Swepsonville.
Alamance	Granite Mfg. Co.	Heirs of T. M. Holt	Haw River.
Alamance	T. M. Holt Mfg. Co.	Heirs of T. M. Holt	Haw River.
Alamance	Juanita	G. Rosenthal (Raleigh)	Burlington.
Alamance	Carolina	J. H. & W. E. Holt & Co.	Burlington.
Alamance	Ossipee	James N. Williamson & Son	Elon College.
Alamance	Alamance	E. M. Holt & Sons	Burlington.
Alamance	Aurora	Lawrence S. Holt	Burlington.
Alamance	Elmira	W. L. & E. C. Holt	Burlington.
Alamance	E. M. Holt	J. H. Erwin	Burlington.
Alamance	Oneida	L. Banks Holt	Graham.
Alamance	Belmont	L. B. & L. S. Holt	Graham,
Alamance	Cora Mfg. Co.	B. S. Robertson	Haw River.
Alamance	Sidney	Scott, Donnell & Scott	Graham.
Alamance	Windsor	J. H. Holt, Jr., & R. L. Holt	Burlington.
Alamance	Dixon Mfg. Co	Dixon Mfg. Co.	Snow Camp.
Alexander	Taylorsville	J. H. Moore	
Anson	Wadesboro	W. J. McLendon	Wadesboro.
Anson	†Wadesboro	R. Singleton	Wadesboro.
Buncombe	Asheville	L. Banks Holt	Asheville.
Buncombe	Reems Creek	John Carnes	Weaverville.
Burke	Hosiery	John Meier	Valdese.
Burke	Alpine	Tate, Erwin & Moore	Morganton.
Cabarrus	Cabarrus	J. W. Cannon	Concord.
Cabarrus	Cannon Mfg. Co.	J. W. Cannon	Concord.
Cabarrus	Odell Mfg. Co	J. M. Odell	Concord.
Cabarrus	G. W. Pat'rs'n Mfg. Co	G. W. Patterson	Concord.
Cabarrus	Buffalo Cotton Mills.	J. M. Odell	Concord.
Cabarrus	Bleachery	J. M. Odell	Concord.
Caldwell	Granite Falls Mfg. Co	W. P. Ivey	Granite Falls.
Caldwell	Patterson	Gwyn Harper Mfg. Co	Patterson.
Catawba	Newton	B. D. Heath	Newton.
Catawba	Union	Martin Carpenter	Maiden.
Catawba	Providence,	H. F. Carpenter & Sons	Maiden.
Catawba	Maiden	H. F. Carpenter & Sons	Maiden.
Catawba	Long Island	George H. Brown	Monbo.
Catawba	Newton	Stock Company	Newton.
Catawba	Monbo	C. L. Turner	Monbo.
Chatham	Siler City	Hadly, Peoples & Co	Siler City.
Chatham	J. M. Odell Mfg. Co.	L. B. Bynum	Bynums.
Cleveland	*Buffalo	A. H. Cline	Stubbs.
Cleveland	Double Shoals	E. A. Morgan	Double Shoals.
Cleveland	Cleve and, No. 1	H. F. Schenck	Cleveland Mills.
Cleveland	Cleveland, No. 2	H. F. Schenck	Lawndale.
Cleveland	Belmont	A. C. Miller	Shelby.
Cleveland	Laura Gleun	R. B. Miller	Shelby.
Cleveland	Enterprise	W. O. Ware	King's Mountain.
Craven	Clearmont	P. H. Pelletier	New Bern.
Cumberland	Hope Mills, No. 1	S. H. Cotton	Hope Mills.
Cumberland	Hope Mills, No. 2	S. H. Cotton	Hope Mills.
Cumberland	Beaver Cr'k and Bl'ff	Dr. H. W. Lilly	Fayetteville.
Cumberland	Fayetteville	A. A. McKethan	Fayetteville.
Cumberland	Manchester	John F. Clark	Manchester.
Cumberland	Cumberland	John F. Clark	Manchester.
Cumberland	*Holt's	W. L. Holt	Fayetteville.
Cumberland	*Phoenix	J. D. McNeill	Fayetteville.
Davidson	Wen'onah Mills, No. 1	W. E. Holt	Lexington.
Davidson	Wen'onah Mills, No. 2	W. E. Holt	Lexington.
Durham	Erwin	W. A. Erwin	Durham.
Durham	Pearl	W. H. Branson	East Durham.
Durham	Com'nw'lth Mfg. Co.	V. Ballard	Durham.
Durham	Durham Mfg. Co	W. H. Branson	East Durham.
Durham	Willard Mfg. Co	A. G. Cox	Willardsville.
Durham	Hosiery Co	George Graham	Durham.
Durham	Golden Belt	J. S. Carr	Durham.
Edgecombe	Tarboro	A. M. Fairley	Tarboro.
Edgecombe	Riverview	J. F. Shackelford	Tarboro.
Forsyth	South Side Mfg. Co.	H. E. Fries	Salem.
Forsyth	Salem	F. & H. Fries	Salem.
Forsyth	Arista	F. & H. Fries	Salem.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME OF FACTORY.	NAME OF OWNER.	POST-OFFICE.
Franklin	Sterling	S. C. Vann	Franklinton.
Franklin	Laurel	J. F. Jones	Laurel.
Gaston	Cherryville	David Manney	Cherryville.
Gaston	King's Mountain	J. S. Mauney	King's Mountain.
Gaston	Dilling	F. Dilling	King's Mountain.
Gaston	Crowder's Mountain	B. H. Garrett	Crowder's Mt.
Gaston	Dallas	L. L. Suggs	Dallas.
Gaston	Harden Mfg. Co	O. D. Carpenter	Harden.
Gaston	Stanly Creek	J. G. Moore	Stanly Creek.
Gaston	Gastonia Mfg. Co	G. A. Gray	Gastonia.
Gaston	Mount Holly	A. P. Rhyne	Mt. Holly.
Gaston	Albion	W. T. Love	Mt. Holly.
Gaston	Tuckaseege	A. C. Lineberger	Mt. Holly.
Gaston	Modena	J. D. Moore	Gastonia.
Gaston	Trenton	G. W. Ragan	Gastonia.
Gaston	McAden	R. R. Ray	McAdensville.
Gaston	Mountain Island	W. J. Hooper & Co	Monntain Island.
Gaston	Nims	C. E. Hutchinson	Mt. Holly.
Gaston	Southern	J. M. Odell	Bessemer City.
Gaston	Spencer Mountain	J. L. Lineberger	Lowell.
Gaston	Stowesville	T. H. Gaither	Belmont.
Gaston	Mariposa	J. G. Morrison	Mariposa.
Guilford	Empire	E. H. C. Field	High Point.
Guilford	Mt. Pleasant Mfg Co.	W. M. Kine	Kimesville.
Guilford	Oakdale	J. S. Ragsdale	Jamestown.
Guilford	Minneola	J. A. Davidson	Gibsonville.
Guilford	Hiawatha Mfg. Co	B. Davidson	Gibsonville.
Guilford	Proximity Mfg. Co	Cone Bros	Greensboro.
Guilford	Hucomuga	J. S. Hunter	Greensboro.
Guilford	Crown	G. D. Devenish	Greensboro.
Halifax	Scotland Neck	A. McDowell	Scotland Neck.
Halifax	United Industrial Co	C. T. Maxwell	Roanoke Rapids.
Halifax	Roanoke Mills Co	J. A. Chandler & Co	Roanoke Rapids.
Haywood	Richland	D. Drayton, Perry & Co.	Waynesville.
Henderson	Carolina	P. W. Hart & Co	Flat Rock.
Henderson	Henderson	Stock Company	Hendersonville.
Iredell	Turnersbnrg	Stimpson & Steele	Turnersburg.
Iredell	Statesville	Paul Bigelow	Stateville.
Iredell	Mooresville	J. E. Sherrill	Mooresville.
Lincoln	Long Shoals (No. 1)	Dr. W. L. Cronse	Lincolnton.
Lincoln	Elm Grove	R. S. Reinhardt	Liucolnton.
Lincoln	Long Shoals (No. 2)	W. A. Mauney	Long Shoals.
Lincoln	Laboratory	D. A. Rhyne	Lincolnton.
Lincoln	Lincolnton	J. A. Abernethy	Lincolnton.
Lincoln	Willow Brook	L. S. Keistler	Lincolnton.
Lenoir	Orion	J. F. Taylor	Kinston.
Mecklenbnrg	Charlotte	R. M. Oates	Charlotte.
Mecklenbnrg	Atherton	D. A. Tompkins	Charlotte.
Mecklenbnrg	Aqa Mfg. Co	M. C. Mayer	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Victor	George E. Wilson	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Alpha	C. Scott	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Highland Park MgCo	C. W. Johnston	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Crowley Mfg. Co	John Crowley	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Gold Crown	R. M. Oates, Jr.	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Virgin	J. L. Choat	Huntersville.
Mecklenburg	Cornelius	R. J. Stough	Davidson.
Mecklenburg	Linden Mfg. Co	F. J. Knox	Davidson.
Mecklenburg	Dover	J. P. Wilson	Pineville.
Mecklenburg	O. A. Robbins Co	J. L. Sexton	Charlotte.
Mecklenburg	Louise	H. S. Chadwick	Charlotte.
Moore	Jonesboro	E. F. Acree	Jonesboro.
Montgomery	Yadkin Falls Mfg. Co	Rev. F. J. Murdoch	Milledgeville.
Montgomery	Woolen		Troy.
Montgomery	*Troy	Swetherman & Copel	Troy.
Montgomery	National Mfg. Co	Corporation	Milledgeville.
Nash	Rocky Mount	Thomas H. Battle	Rocky Mount.
New Hanover	Wilmington	Hugh McRae	Wilmington.
Orange	*Hillsboro	Stock Company	Hillsboro.
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	H. F. Smith	Elizabeth City.
Pasquotank	Net and Twine Co	F. S. Brown	Elizabeth City.
Randolph	Randleman Mfg. Co.	John H. Ferree	Randleman.
Randolph	Randolph Mfg. Co	J. D. Williams	Franklinsville,
Randolph	Cedar Falls Mfg. Co.	O. R. Cox	Cedar Falls.
Randolph	Cedar Falls Mfg. Co.	O. R. Cox	Cedar Falls.
Randolph	Columbia Mfg. Co	W. H. Watkins	Ramseur.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME OF FACTORY.	NAME OF OWNER OR MANAGER.	POST-OFFICE.
Randolph	Franklinsvi'e Mfg Co	Hugh Parks	Franklinsville.
Randolph	Worth Mfg Co., No. 1	H. M. Worth	Worthville.
Randolph	Worth Mfg Co., No. 2	H. M. Worth	Cedar Falls.
Randolph	Naomi Falls Mfg Co.	S. Bryant	Randleman.
Randolph	Enterprise Mfg Co	J. A. Cole	Coleridge.
Randolph	Hosiery	S. G. Newlin	Randleman.
Randolph	Engelworth	H. M. Worth	Worthville.
Randolph	Plaidville Mfg Co	James H. Ferree	Randleman.
Randolph	Asheboro	A. C. McAllister	Asheboro.
Richmond	Ledbetter Mfg Co	J. S. Ledbetter	Rockingham.
Richmond	Richmoud	M. Morgan	Laurel Hill.
Richmond	Ida	M. Morgan	Laurel Hill.
Richmond	Springfield	M. Morgan	Laurel Hill.
Richmond	Roberdel Mfg Co	W. C. Wall	Rockingham.
Richmond	Pee Dee Mfg Co	W. C. Leak	Rockingham.
Richmond	Great Falls Mfg Co	W. I. Everette	Rockingham.
Richmond	Midway Mfg Co,	J. P. Leak	Rockingham.
Richmond	Steele's	R. A. Johuston	Rockingham.
Robeson	Maxton	W. L. Field	Maxton.
Rockingham	Edna	J. W. Arriugton	Reidsville.
Rockingham	Leaksville	W. R. Walker	Spray.
Rockingham	Leaksville	Hiram Ford	Leaksville.
Rockingham	Madison	S. Mead	Madison.
Rockingham	Mayodan	William C. Ruffin	Mayo.
Rowan	Patterson Mfg Co	J. W. Cannon	China Grove.
Rowan	Rowan Knitt'g Mills	Theo. Buerbaum	Salisbury.
Rowan	Cordage	I. Littman	Salisbury.
Rowan	Salisbury	J. M. Knox	Salisbury.
Rowan	Vance	N. B. McCandless	Salisbury.
Rowan	Kestler	D. R. Julian	Salisbury.
Rutherford	Henrietta (No. 1)	S. B. Tanner	Henrietta.
Rutherford	Henrietta (No. 2)	S. B. Tanner	Henrietta.
Rutherford	Rutherford	D. F. Morrow	Rutherfordton.
Rutherford	Forest City	R. R. Haynes	Forest City.
Stanly	*Albemarle	Corporation	Albemarle.
Surry	Alpine	M. J. Hawkins	Mount Airy.
Surry	Elkin	Chatham Mfg Co	Elkin.
Surry	Elkin	J. T. Lillard & Co	Elkin.
Surry	Laurel Bluff	A. J. Thompson	Laurel Bluff.
Surry	Hamburg	L. F. Ross	Mount Airy.
Surry	Allred & Son	A. Allred & Son	Mount Airy.
Union	Monroe	O. P. Heath & Co	Monroe.
Vance	*Henderson	Corporation	Henderson.
Wake	Caraleigh	F. O. Moring	Raleigh.
Wake	Raleigh	Raleigh Cotton Mill Co	Raleigh.
Wake	Pilot	J. N. & W. H. Williamson	Raleigh.
Wayne	Wayne	W. K. Parker, (Cumberland)	Goldsboro.
Wilson	Wilson	W. P. Simpson	Wilson.

*Under course of construction.
†Silk.

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS AND OPERATIVES.

The following letters, from among the large number received from the manufacturers and operatives, discuss the needs of the factory help in North Carolina :

REGULATE HOURS OF LABOR.

ALTAMAHAW, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I am unable to fill out blank form sent me, owing to the fact I have very recently taken charge here as superintendent of the carding and spinning. I am formerly from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and would suggest that the laws of North Carolina be regulated similar here as there, both as to the employment of labor and the education of same. The laws there are more satisfactory to labor and manufacturers than in any other State. In this State there is no fairness whatever. Mills in Alamance county run eleven hours per day or sixty-six hours per week. There are mills in the vicinity of Charlotte running seventy-two hours per week. This should be stopped, as the mills on sixty-six hours cannot compete with those on seventy-two hours, and in my opinion there should be a heavy fine imposed on any one running one hour more than prescribed by law. This gives every manufacturer an equal chance, and also labor the benefit of the short hours to refresh themselves, which I think they need badly, taking appearance into consideration.

Respectfully,

THOMAS W. HARVEY, Employee.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I do not favor children under fourteen years of age, except those of helpless families, working in factories. I think there ought to be some law to compel children to be sent to school a reasonable time in each year.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. FOGLEMAN.

EDUCATION THE GREAT NEED.

HAW RIVER, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think the best way to improve the condition of the working people is to educate them. They will then be in a condition to aid materially in the increase of the usefulness of your Bureau. Education is their great need now.

Respectfully,
B. S. ROBERTSON, Employer.

MAKE THE HOURS UNIFORM.

SWEPSONVILLE, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I favor a law fixing some set time for cotton mills to run, let that be ten or eleven or twelve ; whatever time is fixed, let all mills run the same in the State, not some run eleven hours and others twelve hours for a day's work, and then pay about the same amount to the operatives.

Respectfully,
V. M. EULISS, Employee.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SNOW CAMP, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I do not believe that children under fourteen years of age should work in factories, because it deprives them of an education which every boy and girl should have. I believe in compulsory education.

Respectfully,
W. G. ALLEN, Employee.

SCHOOL FOR OPERATIVES.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—We have built a good school room exclusively for our operatives and the same is supppr1ed by taxation.

Respectfully,
J. W. CANNON, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GRANITE FALLS, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that the great need among the factory operatives is compulsory education. It would elevate them in every sense of the word and make them better operatives. We insist upon the parents sending the children not in the mill, but as soon as they are large enough to learn their parents want them at work. It is our policy not to have more families without an able-bodied father than is absolutely necessary. The men become utterly worthless and very often troublesome. We have tried to have a public school established at the factory, but the county authorities object to our having another district. The people outside our immediate neighborhood also object, as it would take part of the school money away from them.

Respectfully,
G. F. IVEY, Superintendent.

FAVORS ELEVEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

MAIDEN, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think children ought not to work in factories at night, and I think an eleven-hour system would be beneficial to employer and employee. The employees here are contented and well satisfied; we have Sunday-schools here in our little town, and we take advantage of them. Ninety per cent. of the employees here attend church regular. We have a good Christian superintendent in our mill; he is a man who looks after the welfare of his employees, and does not keep any but good moral families, and therefore we have no trouble to keep good help. I think if all mills would keep good, moral superintendents and overseers it would do more to advance and build up factory employees than anything else.

Respectfully,
L. C. CARPENTER, Employee.

NEED PROTECTION.

MAIDEN, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that we need better protection. That is the best thing that I know of to give us better times. The clause, compulsory education, I answered "No" because there are poor people who would not be able to send their children to school and make a living for them. The clause for eleven hours a day I answered "No," but I should favor an eleven-hour

system, provided we could have better times so that the mill men could afford to run at that, but I am opposed to anything that will shut down work.

Respectfully,
Charles Josey, Employee.

LEAVE GOVERNMENT OF MILLS TO OWNERS.

Bynum, Chatham County, N. C.

B. R. Lacy, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir :—It is our opinion that the government of mills should be entirely left to the owners and managers and do not need State guidance and protection more than farms and all other business. Competition comes in along with this industry, as in all other business, and it will take care of itself and its interests. There is no combination or wage trust on the part of mill owners throughout all North Carolina, and the mill folks can work when and where they please.

Respectfully,
L. B. Bynum, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Lawndale, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. Lacy, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir :—I am not in favor of the State of North Carolina meddling with our private business. If we choose to work twelve hours a day I don't think the State has any right to interfere. But there is one thing if the State would do and stop, I think it would be a good thing, and I am sure it would improve our labor a great deal, and that is this—stop all children under fourteen years of age from working in mills and compel them to go to school. We have at this place six months' school each year. There is a free school fund of, I suppose, $100, and the company pays the balance, and our people here are making use of their opportunities as well as could be expected of them. In fact, we are a happy, prosperous people. We are well cared for and not worked hard ; also feel that we are a free people to do and act as we please.

Respectfully,
T. B. Richards, Employee.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Lawndale, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. Lacy, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir :—We are living fine up here, and I hope we will always have as good health and plenty to eat and wear and as good surroundings morally

as we now have. I feel that we are a God-blessed people in this part of the world. I would be in favor of a law prohibiting children under twelve years from working in mills. Some can do very good work at twelve, and by the time they are fourteen they are pretty good hands. I am in favor of compulsory education. If we had a law to that effect there would be many a poor child that would get a fairly good education who is deprived of the blessing now. If parents will not send their children to school there ought to be a law to compel them to.

Respectfully,

W. B. DENTON, Employee.

LEGISLATION INJURIOUS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have worked regularly, night and day, till about June 1, 1896. Now making about one-half day time on account of low prices of products. On account of low price of hiring our labor, we think have done better last year than for some time. The cotton mills are owned and controlled by as good men as any other class of manufacturers, and the help are as well able to take care of themselves as any other labor, and we can't see why they should require any special legislation. But, on the other hand, in our opinion such legislation is injurious, and only gives the "agitator" a chance to be working up some new legislation and in this way causing dissatisfaction. Our experience has been that we have less discord in our Southern mills than they have in States that are attempting to legislate on the supposed evils, that often do not exist.

Respectfully,

A. A. MCKETHAN, Employer.

WANTS HIGH TARIFF.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Give us the high tariff so we can run full time. We don't want the low tariff. Give us sale for our goods so we can get work to do. I think if goods from foreign States were kept out of this State we would have a better time. If we have the low tariff the mills will shut down, then all the Bureaus in the world won't feed the hungry children. There are five cotton mills down here; if they shut down there will be about 3,000 people to do nothing and to suffer. Our mill is all right if it would make full time. Wages are low, but all at work on full time we can just live, but on half or two-thirds time it is rough.

Respectfully,

A. PARISH, Employee.

DOES NOT FAVOR PROHIBITING CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN FROM WORKING IN MILLS.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I am not in favor of prohibiting children under fourteen working in mills. My reasons are these : I have in mind now a widow woman here who has three small children, one boy fourteen, two girls eleven and twelve who make ninety cents per day, where they would have suffered had I not given them employment. I have known of many cases similar to this one.

Respectfully,

R. W. GRAY, Superintendent.

SHORTER HOURS.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think that we need a shorter day in shops and factories. If we had the eleven hour system our children would have one hour more, and then we could have night schools, and thereby improve their spare time by going to the night schools. We know of some grown women at this place who have learned to read and write at night schools before we started to running twelve hours. I know that the Bureau could do the laboring people good by working the Legislature, and making a law for a shorter day, or for eleven hours to constitute a day. I hope the next General Assembly, with the Labor Bureau, will do something to relieve us of one hour's hard toil on each day. Employers would not lose anything by that, and we would be better off thereby.

Respectfully,

LITTON C. PRIM, Employee.

ELEVEN HOUR DAY.

HARDINS, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—In regard to children working under fourteen years of age, in case of widow left with no means of support they would be obliged to let their children work. An eleven-hour day would be a great benefit to the poor, jaded little children.

Respectfully,

J. L. HOOVER, Employee.

SHORTER HOURS.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I would suggest that the next Legislature place a law on the cotton mills of this State compelling them to make eleven hours a day's

work. This would better the condition of employers as well as employees more than any one law they could make. In the first place, it would give us time to have our evening schools, and in the second place it would give the mill men a better chance to run their mills steady, instead of two or three days per week, as they are doing at present. In a few years, unless we get shorter hours in cotton mills, you will see a State full of dwarfs and invalids. North Carolina is to-day the only Southern State that has not a law to regulate the hours of labor in cotton mills, more especially for the benefit of women and small children.

Respectfully,

P. P. GRYDER, Employee.

SHORTER HOURS.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In cotton mills we need a shorter day; our children have to work too long; there are plenty of widows with small children to work in the factories. We certainly need something done so that our small children can get some schooling. South Carolina and Virginia both have the eleven-hour law, and why couldn't old North Carolina have it too? I know that it lies in the power of the Legislature to do something in favor of the workingman and his children. I hope the Labor Bureau and our next General Assembly will do something for us on the shorter day subject.

Respectfully,

W. M. WARD, Employee.

BETTER FOR MILL OWNERS NOT TO ALLOW CHILD LABOR.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the eleven-hour law, not that I think it would hurt the owners especially do I oppose it, but I think it a bad precedent to begin legislating on labor in North Carolina, as we are just getting manufacturing started, and while we have no labor law we can induce capital to come here, which is the only way I can see for us to develop our country. In regard to children under fourteen years working in the mills, would say that it would be better for the mill owners if they were not allowed to work, but we have numbers of cases of widows with small children, who, if permitted to work in the mills, can make a comfortable living, otherwise the family would be in very destitute circumstances.

Respectfully,

F. DILLING, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Cotton mill people should not have to work but ten hours a day, as they are confined too long at a time, and should have more rest. They have to work every day in the year twelve hours, and that is too much, and we can see the effect of it. They should be compelled to go to school at least six months in the year. The confinement is destroying the very life of the people. You can tell any one who works in a cotton mill; they are always a tallow-faced, sickly set of people.

Respectfully,
R. W. WHITE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHERRYVILLE, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think we should have some legislation to prevent the help in cotton mills from changing about and spending a large portion of their time and earnings moving around from mill to mill. We should have a compulsory school law for all under twelve or fourteen years of age, and if possible devise some means to keep them from spending their wages for liquor.

Respectfully,
J. M. RHODES, Employer.

BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

STANLEY CREEK, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I suggest that every cotton mill, or every public work, should have a good school where there are children employed. The people are fast going to ignorance, and they should have a good library at every mill for the benefit of labor, and they should have good hours, and a good, honest superintendent and good disciplinarian, of which we are entirely destitute.

Respectfully,
M. A. HOLDEDAN, Employee.

OPPOSES CHILD LABOR—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

McADENSVILLE, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would like to say a word as to child labor in cotton mills. I am opposed to children working in mills until they get fourteen years

old; they should be sent to school; the laws of our land should be such as to compel them to go. I myself now see and feel the need of it. My father says now he sees his mistake. Our mill people need to be advanced, and the only way I see is to compel them to go to school. The colored race is getting in advance in some parts of the country, because they take the advantage while our mill people can't. Lots of our parents could send their children to school if they would. Mill people need more time to study, both old and young. If our children had the chance they would go to school, but they are permitted to work in the mill as soon as they are large enough. It should not be so. I am bitterly opposed to child labor, and I am in favor of compulsory education.

Respectfully,

I. FRANK MABERY, Employee.

EDUCATED LABOR—ELEVEN-HOUR DAY.

MOUNT HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think eleven hours enough for a day's work for little children and young women. To work twelve long hours is enough to derange their health, and when they get old, if they should live to be old, to make them miserable. Then perhaps to shorten the hours of work would stop this awful over-production. I would also say that there should be better school laws. I think all children should be kept out of the mill and sent to school under the age of twelve years. It would be best for the mill owner, as it would give him educated help, and the better educated help is the better work they will do in a cotton mill or anywhere else. I believe with educated labor in our cotton mills in the South the mill owners would make more under the eleven-hour system than they would with ignorant labor and twelve hours.

Respectfully,

W. R. HARRIS, Employee.

SHORTER HOURS AT SAME PAY.

JAMESTOWN, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think our people here can live, provided we can keep our wages at what they are, but if times get much harder I am afraid they will cut our wages. We all would be glad for a less time or less number of hours, but not less hours and less money too.

Respectfully,

A. F. JOHNSON, Employee.

SHORTER HOURS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GIBSONVILLE, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I favor shorter hours of labor and compulsory education.

Respectfully,

SUPERINTENDENT MINNEOLA MFG. CO.

A MILL MAN'S VIEWS.

WAYNESVILLE, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have answered your questions to the best of my knowledge, and trust that they will answer the purpose for which you want them. Now as for what I can say for the good of the working people: First, I believe they should be worked ten hours per day for their own good, and I believe they can do as much if not more work in this length of time than if they were over-worked; I speak from experience. Again, I think they should be treated as human beings and allowed as much comfort and fresh air as it is possible for them to have. If necessary let them use Sunday as a rest day, and rest each one as he thinks best. As for children working in mills, Sunday should be a day of pleasure to them. One other thing—if a man must work let him choose his employment, and when he has found it let him not only work for the money that there is in it, but let him work with the view of rising and of learning not to be simply a laborer, but a skilled one. In this we need smart, educated men and women to run our mills successfully. To the Bureau I will say, if the law requires us to pay the wages of the children to their parents, the law should require the parents to furnish the child with sufficient food and clothing. In this the Bureau can do the child some good.

Respectfully,

D. DRAYTON PERRY, Employer.

LABORERS SHOULD LEARN TO SAVE.

DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not know anything that would benefit the working people more than a savings bank, and a continual pressure to induce them to save part of their wages. The trouble is they will spend all the wages as fast as they get them, and do not try to save anything. Our people in this mill are fortunately situated as to schools and churches, and especially as to Sunday-schools. We have a nice chapel for them and have a first-class Sunday-school which is well attended.

Respectfully,

F. J. KNOX, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—A MINISTER'S OPINION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I see but little of the laborers of this section, and only those engaged in cotton mills. I am convinced that great damage is done to the young of this class by depriving them of education and by confining them so long each day in the factories. It is a crime to work children under fifteen years old more than eight hours in twenty-four; and all children between six and fourteen, at least, should be required by law to go to school from three to six months in the year. Child labor and ignorance are producing more paupers and criminals than the State and all private charitable institutions can provide for, and the policy is suicidal on the part of those who engage in the business—I mean as now permitted and carried on in this State. I regard the sanitary condition of the villages occupied by operatives in and around Charlotte, as a general rule, bad, especially outside the city limits, so far as I have been able to observe

Respectfully,

E. A. OSBORNE.

PROHIBIT CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN FROM WORKING IN MILLS —COMPEL LOAFERS TO SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—There are three classes of employees. First, widows as heads of families. Second, men as heads of families who work with families in mills. Third, men as heads of families who loaf and drink up their children's earnings. The first and second classes have always some money ahead, except it may be absorbed by death or protracted illness. The third never have any money ahead, never will have and cannot be helped. A law prohibiting all children under fourteen from working anywhere would, in my opinion, compel these loafers to work to support their families. All the hardships entailed on the hands arise from this class, which is increasing every year, and the mills are powerless to prevent it. We now have to hire the whole family or none. The above law would likely drive this class to South Carolina, but North Carolina would be better off without them. All mills in Charlotte furnish house rent free.

*PROPRIETOR.

*It is the rule of the Bureau to publish no communication without signature of writer, but we depart from it in this instance because the above was written by one of the leading mill men of the State with the request that his name should not be used.

SHORTER HOURS.

ROCKY MOUNT, Nash County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I have been with this mill about six years, and I am glad to say that our people seem to be prospering somewhat, but of course we have some that don't care only just to drag along. In regard to schools and sending children, I think if there was a law to force children to go to school, while I am in favor of schooling the children, but at the same time we have some widows with us that depend almost altogether on their children under fourteen years of age, and if they were forced to go to school how would those mothers live? I am working under my charge children not more than from nine to ten years of age and I feel that something should be done for the children that are confined at this age, but just to say what is best to suggest I am not able. I am somewhat in favor of factory help inspector and think that is the best way to ever find out the needs of the help. I also think eleven hours would be long enough to work in cotton mills, as twelve hours is too long to work children, but I think the mills could adjust the hours, and I believe they would if they were properly approached.

Respectfully,
F. C. FERGUSON, Employee.

CAUSE OF LACK OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—A few days ago I was talking with two gentlemen living in this city upon the subject of compulsory education. One of them expressed his views with considerable vehemence as follows : "A man's children are his own and he can do as he wishes about their education ; the State has nothing to do with it." This man is well educated and a member of the best society. The other, an elder in the church, agreed with him. On another occasion I asked one of the same gentlemen if basing voting franchise upon ability to read and write would not give the white man an advantage over the negro ; he replied that it would bar out more of the former than the latter. It seems to me that here is the principal cause of lack of development in the South.

Respectfully,
OVERSEER DYEING DEPARTMENT.

LABORING PEOPLE NEED EDUCATION.

RAMSEUR, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The laboring people of the South need education. They need this impressed upon them, that they can never become skilled labor

until they can make any necessary calculation that may arise in changing from one number to another, and by reading, become familiar with textile manufacturing. They need the ten-hour system that they may have time to recover from the fatigue of labor. This would improve them mentally and morally. They need in their day and night schools books that treat of textile manufacturing; they need when studying arithmetic to be taught the various calculations necessary in making changes in mills. The placing of children in factories at a very early age tends to lower their morals and dwarf their aspirations for anything higher. As we look around us to-day and behold the total ignorance of the poor white children of the South and the lack of interest their parents take in the mental training of their children, we would say compulsory education is almost inevitable.

Respectfully,
J. C. REECE, Employee.

NO LAWS NEEDED.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What the North Carolina operatives need is work, plenty of it, and to receive their wages in cash With these things and the friendly relationship which now exists between employer and employee undisturbed, they will continue to get along well. We think that legislation is what they do not want, for it will have a tendency to create an antagonism between employer and employee, which is a thing most undesirable.

Respectfully,
S. BRYANT, Employer.

ELEVEN HOURS AT SAME PAY.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of eleven hours, if they will not cut our wages in proportion. Wages are low enough now.

Respectfully,
A. C. HANNER, Employee.

BUREAU BENEFICIAL TO EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

ASHBORO, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The work of the Bureau must prove beneficial to both

employer and employee, and I hope the work undertaken will not be given up, but continued with increased zeal from year to year till the best results anticipated are realized.

Respectfully,
A. C. McALISTER, Employer.

TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

ROBERDELL, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What we think would advance the working people most is educational advantages and religious training. At this place we have all the advantages as to education and religion that we need. We do not favor compulsory education, from the fact that many widow women could not make a living without their children's help, but we do think when they are able to make their living without their children's help the children should be made to go to school. We favor a ten-hour system in cotton mills, but not by State laws. We think it should be brought about by mutual consent and national agreement. One mill or one State could not afford to work short hours, but if all the States should agree upon a ten hour system none would have the advantage of another.

Respectfully,
ROBERT L. THOMAS, Employee.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have a good school supported by the company, and it is well attended by children under ten years of age, but there are many from ten to fourteen at work receiving no knowledge at all either morally or mentally. I am in favor of compulsory education; hope I will see it in force in the near future.

Respectfully,
A. F. ALDEN, Employee.

BUREAU AHEAD OF THE TIMES.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your Bureau is too fast for the times in which we are living. If Southern manufacturing conditions were like those in old countries and in the North it might be well to begin to look into labor affairs. The operatives in Southern mills are not imposed upon; they are in the mills

from choice, as they realize it is better than anywhere else they can get. We favor a ten-hour day, but surely this State should not fix it by law so long as any other State allows eleven or twelve hours.

Respectfully,

LEDBETTER MFG. CO.

ALLOW NO LOAFERS.

LAUREL HILL, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think every cotton mill that employs hands ought to see that there are none of the family idle who are able to work. Sometimes the head of the family puts his children in the mill to work, and he and others just like himself sit around on the store steps and other places and talk about how things are going on in the mill, and the result of their talk is trouble in the mill, and I think that idlers ought to be made to work. I also think that the owners of the mill ought to pay off once a week with money and not use checks. As a rule factory hands are poor people, and they ought to have the money for what they do and trade where they please, and not be compelled to trade with the company they work for.

Respectfully,

C. A. HODGES, Employee.

FAVORS ELEVEN-HOUR DAY.

MAXTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I will say in regard to child labor that I do not think children under fourteen should be prohibited from working by law, as there are a good many children who are compelled to work for their support. Eleven hours a day would be a good thing; it would be a great help to the laboring class and regular employment would be a great advantage. An eleven-hour day law and regular work would benefit the working class as much as anything I know of, to the best of my opinion.

Respectfully,

J. A. MONROE, Employee.

FREE SCHOOL AT LEAST SIX MONTHS.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that the free coinage of silver would be against the interest of factory operatives. Children ought to attend school. The

State does not furnish long enough sessions; free school should be six months at least, but it is far better for a child to work than to be idly lounging around public places.

Respectfully,
W. J. SWINK, Employer.

A GOOD REPORT.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our labor in this section of the State is moral, honest, industrious and frugal. More than half the families own their homes, which they have bought by saving their earnings, and we find that when aided and encouraged so to do they make better hands and desirable citizens.

Respectfully,
CHATHAM MF'G. CO.

A SUGGESTION.

LAUREL BLUFF, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As cotton mill hands are kept in the background we do not know much about what to suggest for the betterment of the laboring class, but we think that the election of W. J. Bryan and our own Cy Watson and the free coinage of silver will help us as much as anything we could suggest. In regard to the advancement of the Bureau we would suggest that you appoint a man, an employee, at each large cotton mill to keep statistics and report quarterly, as there are many things that might be of interest that are forgotten during the year.

Respectfully,
G. L. PAGE and W. W. WESTMORELAND,
Employees.

IMPROVE MORALS AND EDUCATE MILL HELP.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Let all our manufacturers employ as far as possible none but men and women of good moral character, and pay them as well as the mill will admit, and give them good advice for their own good. Urge them to economize and live within their income and keep out of debt, and educate their children as far as possible. Go their full length as far as they can in opposition to *ever employing negroes* in cotton mills, and keep the white race free from contamination with the negro, and keep out of negro domination and negro rule, and the South will prosper.

Respectfully,
THOS. J. LILLIAN, Employer.

STOP MIGRATION AMONG MILL HANDS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The hands in this mill are in good condition financially, and seem to have all they require and to be happy and contented. The worst trouble we see with Southern cotton mill hands is that they are continually shifting around, owing to so many new mills going up. They do not stay, as a rule, long enough to make themselves useful or try to advance themselves. They should be encouraged to remain a long time at a mill, and to become identified with it and to have the interest of the mill at heart. In this way they advance themselves. All mills pay practically the same wages, and if this way of moving from place to place was stopped they would be better satisfied in the end and have more of this world's goods. "A rolling stone gathereth no moss."

Yours truly,

J. N. & W. H. WILLIAMSON, Employers.

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES LABORING IN THE DARK.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N.C.

DEAR SIR:—Since entering the Caraleigh Mills I have been able to gain the information that I have often wished to know, that is, why it is that they work long hours. I have been told by one of the bosses that the only reason was simply for the want of production, and because it was a custom. I have also gained an insight into some of their lives, and I find that generally ignorance and poverty prevail. While you find some few of intelligence, you find lots who seem to have no desire to learn only what constitutes a day's work and a day's pay. I suppose this is due more to the fact that they have never had a taste of an education and are satisfied to stay in the same old rut. The cotton factory people, according to my way of thinking, are laboring more in darkness that any other class of working people. Their working hours should by all means be shortened and their children sent to school at least three months in the year.

Respectfully,

G. L. WOMBLE, Engineer.

CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The following letters were written at our request for an expression of views on the subject of child labor and compulsory education. Quite a number who promised us a letter on this subject have failed to respond. We take occasion here to thank those who responded so promptly to this request and for other favors received at their hands.

These letters, containing as they do the opinions of some of the most prominent manufacturers and educators in the State, will be read with interest, and will have great weight in the disposition of this most important questions.

HAW RIVER, N. C., May 21, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request that I write you a letter on "Child Labor and Compulsory Education," I have to say that these are comparatively new questions with us and have not been given the thought and consideration necessary to an enlightened discussion of them. However, they have to be met, and it will remain for the future to determine whether they have been wisely solved. The two questions are closely connected, and a judicious settlement of the educational question will, in my opinion, to a large extent, dispose of the child labor question. As to compulsory education, I am opposed to this, unless supplemented with other necessary legislation. As we all know, our public school system is by no means equal to our needs. It may be true that, up to this time, we have done the best we could in providing schools, but notwithstanding this we have come far short of our duty in the matter, and especially in the country districts. Our larger towns seem to have made rapid strides toward settling this all-important question in their graded schools (and that too without any compulsion as to attendance), but the rural districts are lagging sadly behind. Now it seems to me that the State should first do its full duty before talking about making its subjects do anything. Let the State first improve the system by giving longer terms, better trained teachers and late methods, better school houses conveniently located, and more of them; and then await results before taking compulsory steps. But if compulsion must come at once, then the other conditions named above are an absolute prerequisite to it. I believe attendance will voluntarily increase equal to any improvement we may make in the system. Our people are ready for progress and improvement as the proper avenues are opened up to them. I have been forcibly struck with this in the matter of church attendance at this place. Up to eighteen months ago we had only one church build-

ing at this place, and it seemed to hold comfortably all who attended it, and some of our people opposed the building of other churches, claiming that the church we had was ample for the needs of the village. However, we went ahead, built two other good-sized churches, and now I can safely say that church attendance has trebled.

Of course if, after trying other means, our school attendance did not improve, then I would say compel attendance, since we must have a wider and more general diffusion of education by some means or other. We cannot afford to be content with our present progress in this direction.

With regard to child labor, I believe it would largely disappear with a wise settlement of the educational question. There are, however, two sides to this question, and there are arguments in favor of both.

In the first place I believe all thinking people will agree that it is better for a child to be at light work for a reasonable number of hours during the day than to be left to run around in idleness, for there is nothing truer than "The devil finds something still for idle hands to do." Some men say it is the parent's duty to keep the child out of mischief; but do they always do it? Is not the reverse oftener true? Besides this, in many cases the children are the sole dependence of themselves and a widowed mother for a living. While this should not stand as a barrier to the proper regulation of this question, still it is worthy of consideration. In speaking of children I mean those above ten years of age, for under this age they should not be allowed to work anywhere.

So far as the mill owners are concerned, I believe they would be perfectly willing to stop child labor. This is true, I know, of the cotton mill men. The idea that cotton mill men (as a class) are anxious to work children is very erroneous. In most cases they are worked in the mills at the earnest request of their parents. Speaking distinctly for ourselves, we would much prefer not to work them, and we always give their parents permission to send them to school when they wish to do so and there is any school to go to. Even allowing that mill owners are selfish (as everybody is more or less), there could be no special inducement to them to work children, as the supply of grown help is in excess of the demand, and nearly all work in cotton mills is now paid for by the piece.

Yours truly,

B. S. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer T. M. Holt Mfg. Co.

GRAHAM, N. C., May 22, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—On receiving your letter of 1st inst. I decided to give the same attention, and in my own rough way to give expression to a few of the many thoughts that must be suggested by the far-reaching topics you ask me to discuss, viz: "Child Labor and Compulsory Education." Child,

Labor, Education! What a combination! What so tender and pure as a child! Yet how worthless and debased if unguided by education and untaught to labor. Who can consider one of these requisites without considering the others? And who can consider the whole and feel no emotion, no responsibility or concern as to what shall be done to elevate, educate and domesticate the young of our land, who, according to God's own law, must soon manage the affairs of both church and State. If we educate the children of our country, both church and State are safe; if we fail to educate them, God alone knows the consequence.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." This awful decree from God Himself, to the first of our race and nature, must fully establish the fact that there is no getting around the labor question; and the point that should concern us, and on which hangs the complication, is the proper point at which the child and labor should embrace. We are taught that our Saviour commenced his work at the age of twelve years; accepting this as a basis, and adding two years to be doubly safe, we might decide on fourteen years as the age that children should be required to concern themselves about the duties and responsibilities of life, and accepting this as a basis the question might be changed so as to read: "Should children under the age of fourteen years be allowed to labor at a post of duty in a factory, a workshop, or any establishment with hours of labor in common effect, among the establishments of our country?"

Put the question in this way, and without discussion I give my answer in the plain and simple NO. Leave the question open to the decision and adjustment of the eager, and sometimes heartless, manufacturer, the ignorant, custom-taught and needy parent or guardian, and the question will be discussed, rediscussed, and "cussed" throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, and the whole of the next half-dozen centuries; for some will say: "I commenced working in a factory when only six years old, and when the hours of labor were thirteen hours per day; you, my boy, are eight years old and the hours of labor per day only ten, so you have got to go to work." Others: "My children are so mean, I will put them to work to tame them." While others will take their little fellow with them that they may keep him under their eyes; and he, being anxious for the "Compulsory Education," takes hold to learn, and being learned is put to a post of duty before he can answer the first question in the catechism, and being kept at said post of duty relalizes, when all chances for an education are beyond his reach, his sad and depraved condition, and at the end the observer can note that he has raised a family of children in the very same rough and rugged path he himself had to tread.

Let the *National* (not the State) *Law* say at what age corporations shall employ children, and not leave it open to the wishes and dictates of our desires for wealth, passion and pleasure. *Provided*, the same *National* law shall provide schools and compel parents to send their children to such established or other schools during the years the children are to be excluded from the factory, shop, etc.

When this is done the manufacturers will be benefited, the people of our country elevated and our country blessed beyond estimation.

Very respectfully,

L. BANKS HOLT,
Proprietor Oneida Cotton Mills.

ELON COLLEGE, N. C., September 1, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As to suggestions relative to the needs of the working people, I think one great drawback to their advancement is lack of education. Many of them at this place are beginning to see this and are much more careful in this matter than formerly. If the State would continue the schools ten months in the year, and then pass a compulsory education law, I think it would go far towards abolishing the curse of ignorance. The people here seem happy and content, and are better off financially than the farmers in some sections. I think the Commissioner of Labor is going ahead in the right direction, and know of nothing to suggest to increase the Bureau's usefulness.

Respectfully,

J. E. WILLIAMSON,
Superintendent Ossipee Cotton Mills.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 31, 1896.

B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request of the 25th inst. for a letter on "Child Labor and Compulsory Education," while I haven't the time to give you a paper that the subject deserves, on the other hand it is a question that is not open for any debate in a State as enlightened and as advanced as is North Carolina. I do not believe that you would find any employer of labor in the State who will not say that children should not be employed regularly at constant labor under the age of fourteen at least, but on the other hand should be given the advantages of an education. It is only necessary to observe what education has done for other people to bring home the lesson to ourselves. Perhaps the two most striking illustrations that I could name are the Germans and the Scotch, the former of whom have become, from a disunited third-rate power, one of the foremost nations of the world, by her excellent system of education. As Dr. Winston has so well said in his address at the University of Texas, the Scotch, though contending with great natural difficulties, have become *the most intelligent race on earth* and have converted their bleak and barren hills into fertile fields, and their rugged coasts into busy marts of trade through their superior system of schools. In our own country the sections that have given the greatest attention to public education have become the most prosperous and enlightened. You will find among the manufacturers of North Carolina the most liberal and intelligent advo-

cates of education. We employ skilled labor almost exclusively, and therefore the more intelligent and skillful the labor the better it is for the employer and the employee. It is only ignorance or half-knowledge that is injurious. The more enlightened that people become the more evident to them is the great fact *that the interests of the whole people are so closely allied that no class can suffer without affecting all*, and the better conditions that prevail throughout the world to-day are due to the better education and enlightenment of the people. *No country can prosper* whose *labor* is not *prosperous*, and the *greatest* concern of every commonwealth should be the *thorough* and proper *education* of its *children*, both *girls* and *boys*, and by the perfection and extension of her *school system* North Carolina can advance rapidly in all that brings to a people material prosperity and happiness.

Very hastily and truly yours,

GEO. A. MEBANE,

Secretary and Treasurer Asheville Cotton Mills.

MORGANTON, N. C., September 1, 1896.

HON. B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The theme "Child Labor and Compulsory Education" is of vaster importance than we first believed. It naturally divides itself into two heads, and they are not necessarily even kindred subjects. "Child Labor" is certainly large enough for its own chapter, and is worthy of that much space. It is necessary that we should define what the word *child* means, that is, how old does the child grow? Where does childhood cease and youth or manhood begin? Suppose we take the age childhood ceases to be thirteen years; then our subject might read,

LABORERS UNDER THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Labor of the proper kind and amount is conducive to healthful growth and development of mind and body. It can be performed in such way, however, as to counteract all its legitimate effects. Any labor that stifles the normal development of mind or body is illegitimate and the State owes it to her citizenship to protect the children against the ill judgment of even parents who suffer their children to perform such labor. Every citizen looks to the State to protect him against the violence and wrong of others, and in turn the State can justly say that childhood shall be protected against the violence of stifling mind or body by others, that manhood can be the more able to protect and preserve the State. The wealth of a community is in its citizenship, and the wealth of a man should be his mind and body. It is of recent occurrence that a multi-millionaire lost his sight and offered a million dollars for the restoration of the lost wealth of body. Was not his wealth after all in his body, man's natural wealth, that which God intended for each man, woman and child, whether rich or poor in stores or land, stock or bonds?

The law protects the inheritance of land or stores of the minor, then why not protect his natural inheritance of health and body and mind?

The over-working of children is a violence that justifies the punishment pronounced against other deeds no graver against the child.

A child should not be allowed to enter a factory of any kind as a laborer, especially under the present system. It is a lamentable fact that many of the factories of our own State work their forces, children included, twelve hours daily, and six days in a week. This system is a wrong against childhood, regardless of wages paid. Go into the factories and you see pinched, sallow faces, and often dwarfed bodies. These same children when grown up to manhood, will be a large percentage of our population. They are to be the forces to man the factories, but with degenerated bodies, robbed of their physical being by parents often. A child should not be required to work in a factory, if at all, more than three consecutive hours, nor more than eight hours in a day. The State would be protecting the child to prohibit him from entering a factory as a laborer, and it would be no injustice to the manufacturer, for the wages paid would pay adult laborers.

One of the most serious phases of child labor is this: It excludes the children from school privileges, and this dooms the man whose childhood was spent in a factory to a life of ignorance. He must be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." Our State needs educated talent to labor, that factories need not go to New England for superintendents and experts. When we have educated talent of our own State, people who understand our condition and surroundings, then labor will not be counted a disgrace, the laborer will occupy a higher place as a citizen, and the State will be richer in her citizenship, and her homes happier. The uneducated mechanic would have made a better one if educated, the spinner would have had more skill with proper training of mind, and the farmer would have reaped more products from his acres, and all of them would have had happier homes, if the State had acted as guardian in their childhood and protected and aided them in the acquisition of knowledge which all were heir to.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Compulsory Education is no new subject of thought for either the State or individuals. Compulsory education has been practiced to a certain extent ever since schools were established, inasmuch as many parents have to compel their children to go to school.

But we will deal with the subject as meaning compulsory public education.

Now if the intelligent parent deems it wise and for his child's own good to compel him to go to school, and as the citizenship belongs to the State, it should be empowered to enforce the remainder of her children to go to school. A government is held responsible for the conduct of her citizens toward other governments or the citizens or property of other governments. If an American citizen commits a crime against a neighboring nation or her citizens, then our government has to make reparation. Then why not, in all justice, allow the government or State to educate or train her citizens, that they may appreciate the protection they are under, and the responsibility of citizenship they enjoy?

The State has the power to tax her citizens, to require them to do public service, and to come to her defence in time of war. Then may it not assume the authority to prepare the youth for such service? The nations that have had a system of public compulsory education have outstripped their neighboring nations that had no such system, and indeed the States of our own Union that have enforced compulsory education have outstripped their sister States.

The establishment of a system of public schools in a State will no more educate all the youth than the establishment of a school in a community would reach all the children, if the children be allowed to attend at their own will. The State should step in, as the head of her great family, and as the intelligent father compels his son to go to school, compel every boy and girl in her bounds to go to school six months out of every twelve, between the ages of seven and fourteen years. It is a rare thing to see a college-bred man at the forge or bench, though he may have come from such surroundings. Why is it thus? Perhaps because such a small percentage of our citizens are college men. Why is labor so often looked down upon, by some thought a disgrace? Because labor is usually done by uneducated men, in every calling and trade. College men at the throttle, in the factory or on the farm, would help to overcome the prejudice and elevate his vocation to a plane that man would honor.

Education, in the estimation of some people, was intended for the *elite* only, and they might, if in their power, form a "trust" or "combination," and thus limit the output of educated men and women, that they might enjoy the products of the labor of the uneducated. Educated talent is always at a *premium*, and always will be, whether it requires muscle or brain. Under a system of compulsory education practically every man, woman and child would be educated, and thus naturally remove the common people from under the power of the wealthier class, who enjoy the results of the labor of the uneducated.

Compulsory education would never bring all classes on a level—that is impossible; but it would elevate our citizenship to a degree that would enable every one to appreciate the value of his labor and privileges he enjoys in a free democratic government. If all our citizens were educated wealth would be more evenly distributed; more people would own their homes, and more homes would be happier.

Very truly,

E. McK. GOODWIN,
Superintendent State Deaf and Dumb Institution.

CONCORD, N. C., October 17, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The operatives in our mills are improving both morally and financially. The mills have been run continuously. There has been no reduction in wages, and at the very low prices of the necessaries of life the hands are enabled to lay up some money.

Quite a number of families have built their own homes and have paid for them out of their earnings. The improved condition has enabled us to secure a better class of help than we had years ago.

We have adopted a rule to give the old men employment as much as possible, and by this means prevent much grumbling.

We find that if we give the man of the family some work he will send the children to school. I have been manufacturing forty years, and have tried to solve the labor question for myself at least, and I am now fully persuaded that the mill owners have the welfare of their operatives at heart more than any other persons.

I am of the opinion that if there are no labor laws enacted it will not be very long before North Carolina will be the foremost State in this Union. We will have the most contented labor, and the time will soon come when no child under twelve years will be working in the mills, and none that cannot read and write.

We have great confidence in this South-land of ours, and if we have no radical legislation you will see its inhabitants happy and prosperous.

Yours truly,

J. M. ODELL,
Proprietor Odell Mfg. Co.

LONG SHOALS, N. C., October 8, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—To my mind, the most potent needs of the mill people of to-day is an eleven-hour law, better school facilities, prevention of employment of children in mills of less than eleven years of age, and a law to prevent the employment of children under sixteen years of age except on presentation of certificate showing that bearer has attended school three months within the twelve months previous, or some other period of time to be fixed by law.

In some instances the help is not paid in cash or its equivalent, but all employees should be paid in cash or its equivalent, and be allowed to trade where they can make the best trades, if they so choose. This, however, is almost wholly of the past in this section, which shows a marked feature of improvement.

Also, mills should have the proper man for superintendent—a man who will encourage well-to-do people, and a man who will permit no others to reside at his mill. I am pleased to say that most all the mills in this section have this type of superintendent.

Better school facilities and compulsory education, linked with advancements of a general nature for the next ten years, equal to the advancement of the past ten years, will make the mill people an ideal people.

We cannot have all the reforms at once, but let us make a beginning at once, and bring on the reforms which are a necessity as speedy as practicable.

Respectfully,

J. M. TORRENCE,
Superintendent Long Shoals Cotton Mills.

CUMBERLAND, N. C., July 15, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My views on the eleven-hour law and compulsory education have not changed since I had the pleasure of addressing you on this subject. I think in many instances compulsory education would work a great harm to afflicted parents and widows, as they are often dependent on their children from day to day for bread. This would be my objection in regulating child labor, for sometimes they have to work at an early age for sustenance. It is true the county or charity would support such unfortunates, perhaps.

Respectfully,

W. K. PARKER,
Sec., Treas. & Manager Cumberland Mills.

THOMASVILLE, N. C., August 31, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Children are endowed with some inherent rights. A child is born with a right to live, to sustentation and protection. In evidence of this, if its life is taken the State in her majesty demands the life of its murderer. If the parents abandon it, the State comes to its rescue and puts it in the hands of some one who is bound to give it food and clothing and furnish it with shelter and protection. These rights of children come up for consideration only when the parents fail to put the children in possession of them. But, by whatever means the failure occurs, whether by incompetency, ignorance or wanton wickedness, the result is alike disastrous to the children, and imperatively demands protection.

Among the many inherent rights is that of *education*, which the State virtually recognizes in her public school system. And while we propose to treat of compulsory education, let it be remembered that the neglect of schooling is always associated with the infringement of other rights that are unquestionable, such as unhealthy quarters, insufficiency of or unwholesome food, lack of comfortable clothing, overwork, etc.

The large number of children of school age that fail to attend the public schools betrays a sad defect in our public school system. And the injustice of it falls upon those children who are deprived of a God-given right, and are powerless to resist it. It is the duty of the State to secure to them those rights.

These helpless children can be found for the most part in the following classes:

1. The *besotted*. There are many people sunken so low in degradation that they care nothing for the education of their children. These people are found around our towns and in the suburbs of our cities; but the larger part of them are to be found in the dark corners, or the less frequented portions of many of our counties, some along the coast, some in the mountains, and many in the interior.

2. *People who regard their children as property.* The service of the

child is the great consideration. Consequently as soon as he can perform any little service he is in for it, till the law proclaims him free. There is no time for schooling. And along with the push to get all the possible service out of him, there are necessarily many abuses. In some cases any kind of food, and however poorly prepared, will answer. In some instances clothing hardly enters into consideration. And often the poor boy is called before day to quit his little den of filth and vermin to labor till dark, and at times to toil at labor that overtaxes his strength. The number of this class is astonishing, and often they are found among well-to-do people.

3. Then there are the *unskillful*. They accept the theory of education, and will start their children to the free school if it is convenient, but they go when they list, they are stopped to do errands, and for every frivolous thing that comes up, and of course they learn nothing. These are legion, and include a great number of very clever people, who talk as loud about education and the schools as any one. But their children are defrauded out of the benefits of education all the same, and are just as helpless to protect themselves as are any of the other classes.

4. The last and most exalted class, the *contentious partisans*. The very supporters of educafion, many of them school committee-men, but they manage to keep a perpetual warfare over the school questions, such as, "Where shall the district school be located?" "Ought not our district to be divided?" and "Who shall teach the school this year?" That becomes the great and burning question. There are several applicants, they circulate petitions and the agitation becomes so great that each party declares they will not send their children to the other applicants; and hence the school is taught with only a few children in attendance.

Public school education has no meaner enemy than this class. And no class of children need the protection more than do the children of educational enthusiasts. Out of these several classes come, mainly, that immense pall of ignorance that hangs about us as a reproach and a disgrace to the fair name of North Carolina. Let her rise in her majesty and wipe out the shame forever.

The Legislature can accomplish this by two enactments. One is to levy a tax sufficient to carry on the schools for not less than four months in each year, and the other a compulsory law, requiring all children of school age to attend school during the four months, except when excused by a competent physician's certificate on account of physical disability. Of course the constitutional limit to tax levy meets us here. But our next Legislature ought to pass a bill submitting to the vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution by adding, after the limiting words, "except for the free public schools of the State." Give the people a chance and they will remove that trouble. And let us make haste to remove the cause of this cloud of ignorance and shame.

J. B. BOONE.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.

DURHAM, N. C., October 30, 1896.

HON. R. B. LACY, Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the pleasure of your esteemed favor of the 21st, and to say in reply thereto that the question of "Child Labor" is one difficult of solution.

I have the honor of knowing personally most, if not quite all, of the gentlemen in North Carolina owning and managing our different industries, and I think I am warranted in saying that child labor is not their desire. They would greatly prefer that the child be sent to school rather than to the factory, but child labor is generally forced upon them.

We all recognize that intelligent labor is the most satisfactory, and we further believe that if those who are to be the fathers and mothers of so large a per cent. of our people are stunted and dwarfed morally, mentally and physically, by being put to work too young, there is little hope of betterment of our state from this source.

Perhaps if we had some legislation that would require an adult applying for work to show a certificate from some teacher of a public school or other properly constituted authority, certifying that the applicant possessed educational qualifications equal to the average child of say twelve years of age, also a certificate showing he had attended school a given time between the ages of twelve and fifteen, this would be an incentive to parents to have their children attend school.

Some safeguards looking to the elevation of children of the workingman must be provided, for if children under twelve or fourteen years of age are to be by law prevented from working in factories, it would be tantamount to crime to leave them so situated that they would be let loose without restraint or control, as their habits would by that time have become so crystalized and their conduct so formed that they might become a menace to the public weal.

While I am loyal to the sentiment that ours is "the land of the free and the home of the brave," yet I firmly hold that every citizen should be an intelligent member of society. The maintenance and proper protection of our institutions demand an intelligent citizenship. Therefore, the state that wisely provides opportunity for the education of the masses in heart, head and hand only displays proper foresight for its own welfare and prosperity.

My opinion is that there is no more fruitful field for the patriot, the statesman, or the humanitarian to prove himself of great benefit to his age and state than to address himself to a wise and proper solution of this question, for it becomes more apparent every day, as our manufacturing industries multiply, that this question must be settled in the near future, but it never can be until it is settled equitably.

The patriot and statesman will labor for a settlement that provides proper educational advantages for the child of the wage-earner and such conditions as will influence both parent and child to take advantage of them.

In the name of humanity, in behalf of the public weal, in the interest of the child of the wage-earner, my prayer is, "God speed the day."

Yours very respectfully,

J. S. CARR,
President Blackwell Tobacco Co.

JAMESTOWN, N. C., September 30, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours to hand, asking that I write you on the labor question. I cheerfully comply, because your management of the Bureau of Labor has been conservative and wise, and such, I think, as to be approved by the people of North Carolina.

I believe in compulsory education, and I might say in compulsory labor. The trampism and vagabondism is getting to be a serious thing. It is part of the labor question, and we ought to take hold of it in earnest and at once. In the rural districts it is already a terror to the women and children when the men folks are absent. The county or State should put them to work in some capacity. The idle rich and the idle poor are not much account to this country.

I am in full sympathy with the working people—have been a wage-earner myself. As to child labor, I would not make iron clad laws. Some should be permitted to work and some should not. Leave it in the hands of the Commissioner and make the County Commissioners of each county his advisory board. If I had to go to a factory with my family, I would indeed prefer to go while the children were small. They thus sooner become used to the work and make better factory help; the girls grow up more graceful, with an elastic step and quickness that they never acquire if grown when they enter the factory. The girls who enter the factory young thus stand a chance to marry well. I would make the appropriations for the Bureau of Labor larger and give the Commissioner more help, and thus enable him in person to visit more among all classes of the working people, and become familiar with their condition, wants, etc. For the time I would not cut the time of labor lower than sixty-six hours per week. If a cut below that is made wages will in some cases have to be cut, and friction begins at once between employer and employee. I do not mean to say that sixty-six hours is an ideal week's work. We can only reach without friction an ideal week's work by slow degrees. The labor laws of New York and other States are held up to us as models. Well, take New York City, and *ten per cent.* of its dead are buried in the potter's field—ten per cent. paupers! No, I do not want any such model. Our people all want work, and we should give them all work and all of us work. I can hire fifty girls to work in our factory, where one could be hired to work in a family. Why? Because the work is easier and time shorter hours per week. There seems to be a disposition to class legislation against factory owners. I cannot see why we should be singled out. Our help is better

paid and better taken care of than the same class in other fields of labor. Every factory man knows how helpless families frequently come to them. They have absolutely nothing but their poverty. No money, no provisions, almost no clothing. The very first thing the factory man does is to fix up a comfortable house, buy them clothing, provisions, etc. If it be necessary to legislate, why not legislate to see *where these families come from*? Why not make labor laws general? Why the disposition to single out a few and not use all alike?

Factory men do not ask favors. We only ask fair play. Why do the people go to the factory? Simply because they can do better there than elsewhere.

Why do these labor agitators not do something for the working classes themselves? They might build some factories and run them in a model manner.

I have already written too much—I close.

Most truly,

J. S. RAGSDALE,

Treasurer Oakdale Cotton Mills.

CEDAR FALLS, N. C., October 1, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have passed through another business year without much improvement in a financial way. Our help is in as good if not better condition than they were at this time last year. We avoid as much as possible having idle men in our villages, and thus shun an evil in the way of tattlers that some mill villages are tormented with. Many children grow up in cotton mills without any education. Improvement in this respect should be made. Children, as a rule, under fourteen years of age should be kept in school ten months in the year. It is seldom a child after entering a cotton mill gets the privilege of going to school any more. There should be some legislation compelling parents to send their children to school at least half the time between the ages of six and fourteen years. That would give them four years in the school room, and with the Sabbath school and church privileges they have in this section of the State, the mill help would show a marked improvement in a few years that they would enjoy and we all feel proud of.

Very truly yours,

O. R. COX,

Treasurer Cedar Falls Mfg. Co.

WORTHVILLE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The necessities and advantages of education are not appreciated by a very large majority of cotton mill operatives. The children are put into the mills as soon as their physical structures attain a sufficient size, and, as a general rule, no thought is given to further school advantages. Some of these children have attended schools, generally the free schools, before becoming large enough to "make a hand," but after entering the mills the regular weekly or monthly wages overshadow and drive away any inclination for further "schooling" that might have existed in the mind of the child or its parent, as such a course is looked upon as a loss of valuable time and wages. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but generally speaking such wages as can be earned by each child is deemed as necessary to the support of the family, and its withdrawal for educational purposes is regarded as unnecessary and wasteful. This state of affairs leads me to believe that children up to at least twelve years of age should be subject to such legislation as would compel, under certain conditions, their attendance at some school during a certain period of each year. Much could be accomplished in this direction by wise legislation, and great harm would arise from that which was unwise.

Respectfully,

HAL M. WORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer Worth Mfg. Co.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., October 21, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Complying with your request for a short article on the subject of "Child Labor" I herein present my views. It is a subject in which every person, whether parent, guardian, employer or philanthropist, is or ought to be deeply interested, but the well-being of the child itself is the one that is most affected for better or for worse by the regulations or conduct of those having it in charge. I look upon it as a moral and physical wrong for parents to put children to any kind of labor entailing close confinement at a less age than twelve years and little less guilty is the employer who yields to the entreaties of parents who seem to have no further interest than the money value of their offspring. Picture to yourself a boy or girl at the tender age of even twelve years aroused from its sweet childish slumber at early morn and hurried to work for the space of eleven or twelve hours per day, with only one interval of thirty or forty-five minutes for its noonday meal. The child goes home late at night, fatigued, tired, languid, cheerless, lifeless, and altogether lacking the buoyancy of spirit characteristic of children free from the oppression and depression of early care and toil. Too early child labor stunts the growth and natural development both of body and mind of its unfortunate victims, thereby impairing

the vital force and energy so necessary in adult age to meet the requirements exacted in mental and manual pursuits. The little pecuniary gain derived from early labor and resulting wages is lost, ten-fold lost, in the consequent inefficiency of effort and effect in adult and succeeding years. They fail to measure up to the standard of those whose education, mental and physical, has been conducted with a view to obtaining the best life-time results. Early child labor is not only wrong in principle, but bad economy and unwise in practice; it is "penny wise and pound foolish", indulged in by the ignorant, tolerated by the intelligent frequently from apparent necessity, but more often from motives of gain. In respect to the education of children, we know of none who deny its importance. Large corporations and owners of industrial establishments have done much in the past, and are doing more in the present, to encourage the education of their employees, by building and sustaining free schools, and I believe it is largely to their credit, financial and philanthropic, to do so. Children that step from the school to the workshop are much better prepared for their duties than those deprived of such opportunities. Their school discipline and training has immeasurably better fitted them for the task allotted them in industrial life. They are more intelligent, more quick to learn, they do their work neater and better, and, having been taught obedience and discipline in school, they more readily adapt themselves to the same necessary requirements to the proper arrangements of effective labor. It is a pleasure to note that the State is doing more and more to promote education, and we hope it will continue to improve; by so doing, it will increase the intelligence and earning power of its people, and, consequently, the value of the product of labor, which will result in an increased revenue to the State, and still further enable it to advance education and other improvements. With regard to compulsory education, I would not oppose it, though, as a rule, I am not fond of too much law or compulsion of any kind in matters affecting distinctively individual rights that do not necessarily affect any one else, but common school education is something which must be acquired while the principal is young and in charge or under the direction of parent or custodian, who may or may not care for the future of his charge, so you see that it can be reasonably urged that the subject of education forms an exception to the rule. I think it best that all should have at least a common education, so that they make better and more intelligent citizens. We should blot out ignorance so that there will be less dupes for designing men to impose on, and less occasion for individuals or parties to cry out that they have been so treated.

With respect to hours of labor, it has been our pleasure to witness a reduction of same in the last decade by all or nearly all manufacturing enterprises, but we are still running longer hours than most of the States, longer than is warranted by consideration of self and humanity at large. The manufacturers should agree to reduce the working time to sixty hours per week either by voluntary agreement or legislative enactment. In this day of fast running machinery, ten hours is surely long enough. Operatives feel better and have some little time left for recreation and

education if they wish. Long hours are impairing the health of mill operatives and transmitting to their children damaged constitutions that will entail upon themselves, posterity and the State an undesirable percentage of ill-health, invalids, and a high rate of mortality. Good health is the poor man's wealth (the rich also). It is his only capital, and he should not be wantonly or unnecessarily deprived of it; the prosperity, security and welfare of our country is dependent upon it.

In closing allow me to express a hope that before long our hours of labor will be reduced and done in time for those to receive its benefits who are nearing the completion of their labors and will soon be beyond the reach of a right, long past due.

Respectfully,

WM. ENTWISTLE,

Superintendent Pee Dee and Roberdel Mf'g. Co's.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14th, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, in which you state that it is your purpose to have a chapter on "Child Labor and Compulsory Education" in the report of your Bureau for 1896, to be made up of letters from the most prominent educators and mill men of the State, giving their views on this most important subject.

In reply I beg to say that I am not in favor of any legislative action in the premises. As far as I know employers and employees get along very harmoniously, and the utmost good feeling prevails among them, which would in all probability be jeopardized in case the Legislature should feel called upon to meddle in the matter. If, however, that body should determine to pass a measure or measures for the *pretended* relief of employees, then I favor an age restriction, making it unlawful for children under thirteen or fourteen years to work in manufacturing establishments of any kind and holding the parents or guardians responsible for violations of the law. Children under the age prescribed not being allowed to work, the parents would be glad to send them to school.

I do not think our people want or are ripe for compulsory education.

Yours very respectfully,

G. ROSENTHAL,

Secretary and Treasurer Juanita Cotton Mills.

NEW BERNE, N. C., November 2, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Some people who do not justly look at the question, "Is child labor proper?" would say that such a question and subject is foolish and the time taken up in the discussion of such is lost. Those who have not the welfare and progress of the youth, either physically or mentally, at

heart will favor child labor, while those who look to the youth for the progress and enlightenment of future generations will condemn child labor and only approve such when the proper age is reached. Don't understand me to the extent that a child should not be made to be industrious, willing, etc., but that a child should not be put to work at any trade before the young form is sufficiently developed and the mind capable of comprehending. No child should be put to a trade before the age of sixteen is reached and a common school education is obtained.

The common school education is an absolute necessity to a child that expects to accomplish anything in this age—whether they commence behind the counter, at the desk or in the mechanical art. A child that grows up in ignorance is to be pitied, and such is an example for the careful consideration of parents of the coming generation. Should they commence a trade without the common school education, ten chances to one they never reach anything higher than an ordinary laborer, and for the want of such are unable to perfect themselves in the art they fancy. Just so in every instance; without this education the child will find itself dead to the business world.

It is true that in some portions of our State there is no chance for a child without means to get this education. Widowed mothers are not able to purchase the necessary things that their shildren should have to enter school and in consequence poverty forces the children to work in ignorance. In other cases parents are neglectful of this important question, and allow their children to run at large over the streets, engaging in all sorts of mischief, when they should be in the school-house, where they would be properly instructed and made fit to enter the duties of a business life.

What we need is a compulsory school law, and never will this neglect of education be remedied until such a law is enacted.

As to "Child Labor," no child should be allowed to enter a trade under the age of sixteen years, and it should be fixed by law.

Our Legislators should take into consideration these two important subjects and act upon them as a part of their political duty. Appropriations should be made to carry out a "*Compulsory School Law*" in our State, and when this is done, and the age for "Child Labor" is fixed, North Carolina will have a more enlightened, law-abiding people, and both State and nation will be benefited thereby.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. D. ROBERTS.

DURHAM, N. C., December 15, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

The report of our Bureau of Labor show that one-fourth of the children employed in our factories cannot read and write. This matter demands our attention. It is a great evil, and is apparent to all. Where is the fault?

1. It is not the fault of the State. There is great room for improvement in our public schools, but they are sufficient to teach all the children to read and write. Every factory in the State is in a school district, and all

the sound children could learn in the public schools to read and write before they are eight years of age.

2. It is not the fault of the factories. They do not want to employ young children, and do so only at the request of parents and guardians. There are indeed comparatively few children under eight years old employed in the factories.

3. The trouble is that parents neglect to send their children to school. A child is not kept out of the factory except for a good excuse, but the poorest excuse is sufficient for remaining away from school.

There are a few cases where it is necessary to keep the children at home, but if the schools should pay ten cents a day for scholars the houses would be filled. This, of course, would not be possible, but it may point us to a remedy for the evil. Once convince the parent that it will be to his financial interest to teach his children to read and write and you have solved the problem.

C. W. MAXWELL.

GREENSBORO, N. C., December 12, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—In compliance with your request that I give you a letter on child labor and compulsory education, I will say that I have not had opportunity to give such attention to this subject as would enable me to speak with great confidence upon it.

I take it that you refer to child labor in factories, but I am not sure that any more children are overburdened by work in factories when they ought to be in school and their parents in the factories than there are similar cases on farms. The fact that our white population is the most illiterate in the United States, with one exception, makes me feel that whatever compulsion there should be in education ought to apply to the entire State. In this I may be wrong, for my acquaintance with factory labor is very slight as compared with my knowledge of other labor.

It seems to me that there might be a system of schools connected with the factories which would work no hardship to the factory owners and would be beneficial to the boys and girls who work in the factories. If the entire force of factory children should be divided, and teachers should be employed who would give from three to four hours' instruction to each half, so that while one-half was in school the other half would be taking their places in the factory, the children could in this way secure some education and at the same time do some labor. In the meantime, as each child could work half a day, there would be no vacant places in the factory on account of the school.

I believe that the surest way to cure our thirty-five per cent. of illiteracy would be to have a general mild compulsory law declaring that no man who should become twenty-one years of age after 1900 should be allowed to vote unless he is able to write and read the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States. The public schools of the State, as inefficient as they are

now, could give a man that much education. To increase the school fund or increase the length of the term would not directly affect the large number who do not attend school. Such a law as I have suggested would not deprive any man of his vote who now has the right to vote, nor would it prevent anybody from voting hereafter who would use his opportunities, provided by taxation, to learn to read and write. If the date should be fixed at 1900, it would affect no one now over seventeen years of age, but if the Legislature should see fit it could fix the date five years later, so that there would be plenty of time for the boys now growing up to learn to write and read the Constitutions which they will solemnly swear to support when they become citizens of the State. I think a law like this would do more to quicken the educational pace of North Carolina than almost anything else that we could do.

I am sorry to say that it appears to me that the public schools of this State are about as good as the majority of the people want. The thirty-five per cent. of illiterate people evidently do not patronize the public schools, and probably about ten per cent. of our people patronize private schools only, thus showing that nearly half our population is not trained by public schools at all. It is no wonder, then, that it is difficult to secure special taxation, in a locality outside our towns, for adding to the efficiency of our schools.

Very truly,

CHARLES D. McIVER,

President State Normal and Industrial School.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 10, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—In response to your request I would respectfully submit the following:

CHILD LABOR.

This has been one of the problems which the conscientious manufacturer has had to grapple with for years. I would venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that at least ninety per cent. of the manufacturers are opposed to child labor, within certain age limits, and a settled limit should certainly be reached. The difficulty which now presents itself to the employer is, first, erroneous statements from parents in regard to the age of children employed; secondly, the unwillingness of families to come or remain at remote places where they refuse to employ children under a certain age, thereby entailing a loss to the mill of possibly four or five good hands, when they can go elsewhere and have the children employed. I am certainly in favor of making some limit in age of children employed, but must confess that I do not see how to overcome my first objection.

Trusting that the above will meet your full requirements, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

A. L. BAKER,

President Virginia Cotton Mills.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 17, 1896.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of this date to hand and noted. I answer your questions as asked in order:

1. Will compulsory education law require additional tax? Not necessarily. Increased school fund and increased length of school term would make such a law more effective. See Article 9, Section 15, of the Constitution.

2. Is such a law morally right? Yes, why not? Is it a moral wrong for the State to make effective the right of a child to education that he or she may be fitted for the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship? It is not, primarily, for the individual benefit of the child. That is incidental, merely. It is for the benefit of the State as an organized community. The State sometimes needs soldiers and must have them. Will any one undertake to say that the State ought not to compel the training of a soldier for his duties as a soldier? The State needs and must have citizens, or it ceases to exist. It must have citizens intelligent enough to understand the usual and needful laws for the proper regulation of society. A child is not born with knowledge. It is born with faculties capable of development. Shall the State allow it to be deprived of the opportunities for development and to grow up into manhood or womanhood ignorant of the essentials of knowledge necessary for understanding its rights and privileges in the State, and its duties and obligations to the State as a community? I think not.

3. Is it advisable? Let a few facts answer. Of the white children of school age (six to twenty one years) last year in North Carolina, only 56.1 per cent. were enrolled in the public schools of the State. Of the negro children, only 52.3 per cent. were enrolled. The attendance on private schools will not, from the best information I can get, exceed five per cent., certainly not over seven per cent. Do these figures show its advisability? Do they not show its necessity?

4. Is it practicable? Other States in the Union are trying it. These seem to make it practicable. The Legislature of North Carolina can make it practicable, if other States are succeeding. I think it can be made practicable if all political parties will agree not to make it a partisan question, and if men in the Legislature of all parties will put heads and hearts together, and form a law, it need not be long and complex, under Article 9, Section 15 of the Constitution.

5. Will it not tend to keeping young children out of factories? Yes, it ought to so tend. It will greatly aid the manufacturers in keeping children too young to be confined in factory work out of the factories. This is a puzzling question with many manufacturers, many do not desire young children in their factories. The desire to keep them out is not a selfish desire on their part, but springs from higher motives, desire to get rid of the responsibility of injuring the health and shortening the lives of these children, and the further responsibility of depriving them of the

privilege of getting some education. You know more of the sentiment among manufacturers now on this point than I know, but I know many manufacturers have had difficulty in resisting appeals to take young children for factory work.

6. Who should see that it is enforced? County, town and district school officers.

7. What effect would it have on the citizenship? It would in due course of time, a generation, make a much more intelligent citizenship, and free the State from the curse of illiterate ignorance. This, with the work of the churches in Sunday schools, would largely remove the curse of moral and religious ignorance. It would broaden knowledge, general knowledge, among the people. It would cultivate, stimulate and elevate all the people and lead them to a broader patriotism.

Let all our people and our Legislators put heads and hearts together for better schools, longer school terms, better educational sentiment and for making effective the civil and political right of every child to education.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

CHAPTER III.

TABLES SHOWING WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR, ETC., IN MISCELLANEOUS AND TOBACCO FACTORIES.—LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

The following table shows the condition of the several classes of manufactories in the State. It will be seen that seventy-eight per cent. report cost of living decreased during past year, and only one reports an increase, the remainder reporting no change. Sixty-four per cent. report no change in wages, twenty-four per cent. a decrease, and twelve per cent. an increase. Seventy-four per cent. pay wages weekly and ninety per cent. pay all in cash. Nearly sixty per cent. of factories reporting made full time during the year, and eighty per cent. work ten hours per day. With two exceptions all favor compulsory education.

TABLE No. 3—MISCELLANEOUS

Kind of Factory.	Present Condition ?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly ?	Do you favor Weekly or Monthly Payments ?
Clothing	fair	weekly	weekly
Foundry	fair	weekly	weekly
Tannery	bad	weekly	weekly
Flour	fair	weekly	either
Wagon	fair	weekly	weekly
Furniture	fair	weekly	monthly
Bed spring	fair	monthly	weekly
Box	dull	monthly	monthly
Mill stone	good	monthly	weekly
Wagon	good	weekly	weekly
Furniture	good	monthly	monthly
Clothing	fair	weekly	weekly
Carriage	good	weekly	weekly
Planing mill	bad	weekly	
Machinery	fair	weekly	weekly
Lumber	dull	weekly	weekly
Lumber	good	monthly	monthly
Lumber	good	monthly	monthly
Foundry	good	weekly	weekly
Lumber	bad	monthly	monthly
Foundry	good	weekly	
Laundry	good	weekly	weekly
Fertilizer	bad	weekly	either
Broom	dull	weekly	weekly
Foundry	fair	weekly	weekly
Sash and blind	fair	weekly	weekly
Pants	good	weekly	weekly
Brick	good	weekly	weekly
Cabinet	dull	weekly	weekly
Canning	dull	weekly	weekly
Tannery	good	weekly	weekly
Shoe	fair	weekly	weekly
Tin	fair	weekly	weekly
Lumber	depressed	monthly	monthly
Lumber	moderate	monthly	monthly
Hosiery	good	monthly	monthly
Buggy	fair	weekly	weekly
Building material	dull	weekly	weekly
Carriage	good	weekly	weekly
Spokes, handles, etc.	quiet	semi-monthly	semi-monthly
Shoe	dull	weekly	weekly
Nursery	good	weekly	weekly
Brick	dull	weekly	weekly
Flour	fair	semi-monthly	semi-monthly
Crate	good	weekly	weekly
Furniture	good	semi-monthly	weekly
Flour	fair	monthly	monthly
Chair	good	weekly	weekly

FACTORIES.

Pay in Cash?	Make full Time?	Docked for lost Time?	Wages Increased or Decreased during Year?	Cost of living Increased or Decreased during the Year?
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
orders	no	yes	decreased	no
yes	nearly	yes	no	no
yes	yes	yes	no	no
yes	yes	yes	no	no
part	no	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	no	no	decreased
yes	no	no	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	increased	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	no
part	yes	no	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	increased	no
yes	no	yes	no	no
yes	yes	no	increased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	increased	decreased
yes	yes	no	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	no
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	no	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	increased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	no	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	no
yes	no	yes	decreased	increased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
part	yes	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	yes	yes	increased	decreased
yes	yes	no	no	decreased
part	yes	yes	no	no

TABLE No. 3—MISCELLANEOUS

Kind of Factory.	Present Condition ?	Wages paid Weekly or Monthly ?	Do you Favor Weekly or Monthly Payments ?
Shuttle block	fair	semi-monthly	semi-monthly
Plow	dull	weekly	weekly
Barrel	dull	weekly	weekly
Lumber	dull	weekly	weekly
Shingle	poor	weekly	weekly
Lumber	dull	weekly	weekly
Lumber	dull	weekly	weekly
Harness	good	weekly	weekly
Wagon	dull	weekly	weekly
Building	fair	weekly	weekly
Cigar	dull	weekly	weekly
Harness	dull	monthly	monthly
Brick	dull	weekly	weekly
Wagon	good	monthly	monthly
Tannery	good	weekly	weekly
Pins and cross arms	good	weekly	weekly

FACTORIES.

Pay in Cash?	Make Full Time?	Docked for Lost Time?	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Cost of living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	no
yes	no	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	no	decreased	no
yes	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	increased	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	no
yes	yes	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	no	no	decreased	decreased
part	yes	yes	no	decreased
yes	yes	yes	decreased	decreased
yes	no	yes	no	decreased

TABLE NO. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS

Kind of Factory.	Effect Labor Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. Hours Constitute a Day's Work?
Clothing		low prices	11
Foundry	none	uncertain business	10
Tannery			10
Flour		poor work	10
Wagon		laziness	10
Furniture	saves 25 per cent.	low prices	10
Bed spring	decreases prices	scarcity of money	10
Box	decreases prices	scarcity of money	10
Mill stone	none	scarcity of money	10
Wagon		politics unsettled	10
Furniture	no bad effect	oversupply of help	10
Clothing	bad	labor not organized	10
Carriage	decreases wages	labor-saving machin'y	10
Planing Mill	none	low prices	11
Machinery	none	lack of work	10
Lumber		unsettled currency	10
Lumber			12
Lumber		low prices	11 to 12
Foundry		low prices	10
Lumber	increases wages	low prices	10
Foundry	increases wages	low prices	10
Laundry	increases wages		10
Fertilizer	none	politics	10 to 12
Broom	none	hard times	10
Foundry			10
Sash and blind			10
Pants		low prices	10
Brick	reduces wages	labor in excess of dem'd	10
Cabinet	r'q'res ½ the labor	scarcity of money	10
Canning	depressing	low prices	10
Tannery	good	low prices	10
Shoe	bad	scarcity of money	11
Tin	overproduction	depression of business	10
Lumber	none	low prices	12
Lumber	increases wages	lack of education	12
Hosiery	ch'pens pr'd'ct'n	overproduction	11
Buggy	none	low prices	10
Building material	good	hard times	10
Carriage	bad	monopoly	10
Spokes, Handles, etc			10
Shoe	good	low prices	10
Nursery			
Brick	reduces No. lab'rs		10
Flour	good		12
Crate	overproduction	low prices	12
Furniture	none	scarcity of money	10
Flour	none	low prices	
Chair	decreases wages	labor-saving machin'y	10

FACTORIES.—CONTINUED.

Do You Favor a Ten-Hour Day?	Should It Be Fixed by Law?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprenticeship System?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?
yes				yes
yes			no	yes
yes			yes	yes
.....				yes
.....				yes
yes	yes	15	yes	yes
yes	yes	15	yes	yes
yes		12	no	yes
yes	yes	12	yes	yes
yes	yes	10	yes	yes
yes	no	12	yes	yes
yes	yes	12	yes	yes
yes	yes	17	yes	yes
no	no	16	no	yes
yes	no	18	no	yes
yes	no		yes	no
yes	yes	14	yes	yes
no		16		
yes	yes	16	yes	
yes	no	16	yes	yes
yes	no	16	yes	no
yes		17	yes	yes
yes	no	16	yes	yes
yes	yes	14	yes	yes
yes	no	15	yes	yes
yes	no			
yes		12	yes	yes
yes	yes	16	yes	yes
yes	yes	18	no	yes
yes	yes	16	no	yes
yes	yes	16	yes	yes
yes	yes	12	yes	yes
yes	no	15	yes	yes
.....			yes	yes
no	no	15	no	yes
no	no			yes
yes				yes
yes	yes			yes
yes	yes	18	yes	yes
yes	no	15		yes
yes	no	13	yes	yes
.....				yes
yes	yes	14	yes	yes
yes	no	15	yes	yes
no	no	12	no	yes
yes	no		no	yes
.....		14	yes	yes
yes	yes	12	yes	yes

TABLE NO. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS

Kind of Factory.	Effect of Labor Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. Hours Constitute a Day's Work?
Shuttle block		unskilled labor	10
Plow	none	scarcity of money	10
Barrel	inc. wages exp'rts	lack of confidence	10
Lumber	none	low prices	10
Shingle	none	lack of application	10
Lumber	good	money stagnation	10
Lumber	none	lack of business	10
Harness	none	low prices	10
Wagon	increases product	surplus labor	10
Building		incompetency	10
Cigar			9
Harness	none	lack of money	10
Brick	decreases wages	unskilled labor	10
Wagon	none	scarcity of money	10
Tannery	reduces wages	low prices	10
Pins and cross-arms	reduces No. emp.	scarcity of money	10

FACTORIES.—CONTINUED.

Do You Favor a 10-Hour Day?	Should It Be Fixed by Law?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprenticeship System?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?
yes	yes			yes
yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	14	no	yes
yes	no	16	no	yes
yes		14		
yes	yes	12	yes	yes
yes	yes	18	yes	yes
yes	no	17	yes	yes
yes	yes	15	no	yes
yes	yes	16	yes	yes
nine	yes	14	yes	yes
yes	yes	15	yes	yes
nine	yes	17	yes	yes
yes	yes	15	yes	yes
yes	no	16	yes	yes
yes	no	16	yes	yes

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

The following letters from manufacturers, giving their views as to the needs of the working classes, will be found of great interest. Among these will be found expressions from many of the most prominent and successful men in the State.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION A GOOD THING.

GOODMAN, Anson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—First give us more money, and make every dollar worth one hundred cents; fine every man that kills birds, in any way; work the public roads by taxation; give us longer public school terms and better teachers. The farmers are in better condition than they have been for many years, though many are in debt and will remain so unless they can get more money for their produce. We hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have free coinage of silver, higher prices and better times. As a general rule, I don't think that children ought to be compelled to work regularly, and especially in factories. A factory is no place for child labor. I think about the best place for children under fifteen years of age is the school-room. The public schools of this county will compare favorably with any in North Carolina, I think. It is true that our school term is only about two months, but not over seventy-five per cent. of the children attend regularly, and what we need is a law compelling them to attend, even if our school term is short. I think compulsory education would be a good thing. We need something to dispel the ignorance of our country.

J. C. GOODMAN, Employer.

BUSINESS STAGNATED.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have answered the questions as best we could. Like all sections of the country we are having a very dull season. In our report a year ago we were employing a number of carpenters in our ship-yard building steamers and barges. Since the early spring there has not been a craft built here; the only work in this line has been repairing old work this makes the demand for labor very uncertain. House carpenters and brick masons have been more fortunate. There is a large lumber business down here; the overproduction has stagnated the business all over the country, and some of the mills have closed or are running on short time. We have a large fishing interest here, which gives employment to quite a number of men and small vessels. Fish are forwarded every day,

iced frequently, by the car-load for distribution through the country and Northern markets. Labor is plenty; day laborers (colored) get $1.00 per day; carpenters reeeive from $1.00 to $1.50 and $1.75 and $2.00, depending on their capacity and the kind of work. On the steamers rates are fifteen to twenty cents per hour, but the job is only for four to six hours, and the regular employees are expected to be on hand day or night on arrival of steamers.

Respectfully,
JOHN MYERS SON, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have been building here and in South Carolina for two years, and I find our North Carolina working people in much better condition. It takes in this State twelve to twelve and a half hours for a day's work, common labor from forty-five to sixty-five cents per day; could say a lot on this line but can't write it. I will say that I have been twenty-eight years at the business, and each day proves to me more and more the only way to improve the condition of the mechanics in the South is a compulsory school law and an indentured apprenticeship system.

Respectfully,
A. H. PROPST.

A SLANDER.

PETRA, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I want to say, and emphasize the assertion, that the man who wrote you that labor is scarce here in our county because of tramps is basely slandering as energetic and industrious a people as there is in the State. We only lack money and manufacturing enterprises to make us a happy people.

Respectfully,
J. W. SHELL, Employer.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

NEWTON, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my humble opinion our laboring men need education. They ought to be graduated, not in books alone but every one to his

calling. If he is a farmer, let him educate himself for the farm; if a mechanic, let him educate himself for the branch he aims to follow. If we would learn what to do and how to do it, we would not complain so much, but as it is we are not complaining for the necessaries of life; it is the luxuries we are howling after. If we would use more economy we would be all right. Every fool can earn a dollar, but it takes a smart man to save a dollar. I don't know what the Bureau could do for the working class of people; they are the ones themselves to educate themselves for their calling, and use economy, and all will be well with them. I speak from experience and observation. I am trying to run a tin shop here, but am not graduated.

Respectfully,
W. H. MARLOW, Employer.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

HICKORY, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my humble opinion the working people of our State need an education, a practical education, more than anything else, and I believe the establishment of good graded schools more generally would help them greatly. We should also encourage manufacturing more, thereby creating a greater demand for labor and the products of the farm. The writer has been superintendent of the works for ten years, and he, being a workingman, mingles daily with this class. The idea is too prevalent that a workingman needs no education, but it is a fact that a man with it can shovel more dirt, and do it easier, than the one without it, other things being equal. The greatest trouble with this class is that they do not use their minds enough, many can't think because they have never been trained and never tried.

Respectfully,
CLEMENT GEIFORD.

CHILD LABOR.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As regards child labor, I will state that children are made to work at too tender an age; especially is this true in our factories, shops, etc. Put children to work in a factory at eight or ten years of age, and by the time they are twenty-one, if they are so fortunate as to live that long, they are worn out, and look as though they were forty or fifty years old; cheeks sunken and pale, health shattered, and they are physical wrecks. Whereas, if they were to wait until the proper age, say fifteen to eighteen

years of age, they would be better prepared to battle with the confinement necessary in factory life. It should be unlawful to work a child under twelve years of age in a factory, especially a cotton factory. Children should be given employment as soon as they are old enough to handle a tool, but it should be some outdoor, light work, such as is calculated to strengthen and promote healthfulness; then they are ready and able for more laborious duties.

Respectfully,
R. L. SIMMONS, Employer.

LABOR IS HONORABLE.

NEW BERNE, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Educate the people that to work is honorable, to loaf a disgrace. In this town our mills have had a great deal of trouble to get girls to work. We have tried to get a reputable class in our mill, as we want intelligent operatives, but we have found this very difficult, for it seems that the class of girls that would make a success in the mill had rather walk the streets than work and help their parents earn an honest living. Impress upon the great middle class than honest labor is far better for them and the country than useless, loitering and slothful lives, and you will have done a great thing towards the upbuilding of our country and the relief of disturbed and depressed times.

Respectfully,
P. H. PELLETIER, Employer.

REGULATE HOURS OF WORK.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—More money will benefit not only the working people but the business men, except gamblers. We need an increased currency, with the abolition of National banks. You will observe that I say the morals of our county have not increased; I say so because there is such a strain upon the masses financially that young and promising men sell their manhood for a trivial amount, and in many instances young girls sell their virtue in order to prevent hunger and other privations. Relative to labor, I was in conversation with the superintendent of one of our cotton mills, who said his greatest sin when called to account would be for working poor women and children from ten to eighteen hours a day and that on cut wages. Yet it was a matter beyond his control. Therefore there should be a law regulating the hours of work, most especially in cases of women

and children. We need a railroad (from some point near here extending west) very bad. To go thirty miles west on rail you have to go around so your fare is over about seventy-five to a hundred miles of road.

Respectfully,

E. J. LANIER.

TEN-HOUR DAY.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I favor ten hours for a day's work, as it is enough for honest time, and some employers are disposed to overwork helpless and ignorant labor. I favor paying for labor by the hour, as it gives every person justice and pay for all they do; also it does not cause employers to pay for any labor they have not received. I favor weekly payments, as a large per cent. of common labor stands in need of immediate payment. The extra stringency of money (the capitalists having it cornered, locked up idle for the purpose of speculating) is doing industrial enterprises and labor more harm than possible for all labor-saving machines and tariff laws combined. There are no labor-saving machines used in foundries that have any tendency to destroy labor, neither does the tariff law have any effect in my business, though the scarcity of business and slow collection caused by the scarcity of money shuts me down one-half the year and turns my laborers out of employment.

Respectfully,

THOMAS WARD, Employer.

CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

DURHAM, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am an Englishman by birth, and have heard a lot about pauper labor in this country. In England it is not lawful for a child to be sent to work until it is ten years old, and then it is only allowed to work a half day in the factory, and the other half they go to school until they are fourteen years old, when they are allowed to work full time. I don't believe any child should go to work until it has gotten a good secular education, and as I see things in this country, that would have to be compulsory. I don't believe any father or mother, if they are getting their right and just share of this world's goods, would ever send a child to work until it had gotten a good common school course. But this would not suit the money greed. I think it is the greatest sin and shame in the sight of thinking men and women to see the little children going to the factory in Durham. We have three cotton mills and three hosiery mills here. In

the knitting and spinning departments are where the little things work. In the spinning department they pay from ten to twelve and a half cents a side for spinning, that is for twelve hours, and they get about the same in the hosiery mills. If a child is willing and strong they can tend two sides, which means twenty to twenty-five cents per day. Now, sir, the superintendents and managers pretend to be Christian men, and some of the stockholders are thought by some to be saints; and if Durham has a sample of Christians and saints, God help the country and save the little ones.

Respectfully,
LEWIS ALBERZETT, Employer.

HELP THE LABORER.

WINSTON, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the laborer should be helped to see and appreciate a higher moral, mental and financial condition, and to acquire for himself a better standing in these accomplishments.

Respectfully,
S. C. OGBURN.

LABORING CLASS NEED WORK.

KERNERSVILLE, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The thing most needed by the laboring man is work to do. Legislation that would bring about better times and create a better demand for manufactured goods would do the laboring people most good; what they need is steady work, a thing that but few factories can give now. Through this section we think almost all factories pay their employees all they can possibly afford, considering the close margin for which they are forced to sell their output, and are giving them all the work they can. In nearly every case the demand for the factory output determines the condition of the employee, for most employers are, we think, inclined to be liberal with their employees when business is good.

Tobacco factories use mostly colored labor, and most of their employees are a very poor class, many of whom care for little but a living and good time, and take but little thought for the future; hence very few own much property, and financially are in pretty bad condition. The educational advantages in this section are good enough, and most of the children go to school during winter, or at least part of the time.

Respectfully,
J. W. LOWREY, Employer.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

WALKERTOWN, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the working people should be encouraged to own their own homes, taught the value of total abstinence, given all the work that manufacturers can possibly give them, and paid for their work in "honest dollars."

Respectfully,
T. A. CREWS, Employer.

MORE INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One advantage I think would be to working people if they would take more interest in educating their children and not placing them in some factory by the time they are large enough to earn a few cents. If the laboring class were paid higher wages, they could afford to fit their children to fill responsible places. I believe a stationary engineer should be required to stand an examination on steam and steam engineering. I believe better satisfaction would be given to employer, and we would not have near so many accidents. I think the day for serving an apprenticeship is about over. So many young men are seeing their error in serving four years as an apprentice, when if they had some knowledge of the theory beforehand they could learn as much in one-fourth the time.

Respectfully,
W. H. TURNER.

ELEVEN-HOUR LAW.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that if the Bureau would put men that are out of employment in communication with the men that want skilled labor it would further its usefulness and benefit labor. In my opinion, education is the great need of the working people. I think that if we had compulsory education we would see a great change in our people of North Carolina in a few years. I believe if we had an eleven-hour system it would benefit the working people greatly, and I hope this State will soon take some steps forward towards benefiting the laboring people.

Respectfully,
CALVIN MOORE, Employer.

TRADES UNIONS.

ADAIR, Gates County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—To my mind each man ought to be professional in the trade of his choice, and not so many "jack of all trades." To every institution of learning an industrial department should be established. A cash system should be maintained in all the avenues of life. Trades unions, with the view to mutual benefits between employer and employee, should be maintained.

Respectfully,

J. R. ROOKS.

LEAVE CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION TO PARENTS.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe it possible to enact laws to regulate child-labor without creating great injustice and hardship. This question properly belongs to parents, who should know how to treat their children; and they should also not only look to their physical wants but to their educational and moral training. I take it that no *man* will willingly submit his children to such hard work that it would injure their bodily development; neither should he forbid or prevent them from doing any kind of work within reason which may tend to exercise their muscular powers. Enact laws on this subject, and they would frequently clash with the best interests of those they are intended to benefit. How many boys (sons of widowed mothers, perhaps) would find their hands tied, and how many widows would be made unhappy for fear of transgressing the law, if they should allow their sons and daughters to work under age? No, sir; leave this to the discretion of parents and guardians. As to compulsory education, I would have all children attend school whenever they are open, unless good and sufficient cause can be given for exemption. Let each and every child have an opportunity to learn to read and write, but do not carry this so far as to make every boy believe he must be a future President of the United States. I was lately amused by hearing an essay on "The Boys Who Are Wanted," at a near-by district school. They were four in number, viz., statesmen, lawyers, doctors and clergymen: not a laborer, farmer or mechanic wanted. Any position where real work or usefulness were concerned was entirely ignored and beneath the notice of the youthful orator. Is such teaching worth the cost? Hardly; and, if folks marry and luxuriate in families, they should take care of, maintain, educate and look to the moral training of their families, and not look to the State for aid by taxing those who forego these pleasures and luxuries, and thus become paupers and parasites of the nation.

Respectfully,

THOS. WOODROFFE.

GOOD WORK AND GOOD PAY.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As a rule we pay every Saturday, but since 1893 sometimes we have not been able to in full. We have a few times given due bills for amount due for wages, and our men go where they please with them and trade them with those who bring them to us, and we take them up in cash. A few times we have given orders on those who owed us, and once in a great while orders to stores that did not owe us, when our men requested it. We cannot work boys under fourteen, not often under sixteen. We believe in paying all we can afford, and insisting on good work If times continue dull we will be compelled to reduce wages.

Truly,
J. E. MENDENHALL, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I can think of nothing that will advance the interests of working people more than better educational facilities, and I believe that all children should be compelled by law to take advantage of the limited school facilities provided in our State.

Respectfully,
J. ELWOOD COX, Employer.

IMPROVED MILLS AND BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Having filled the questions to the best of my ability and belief, I may express an opinion, being English by birth, American by naturalization thirty-two years. Having travelled the States considerably. I find in my twelve years' experience in the South that it is difficult to find men well up in our trade. We attribute it to the fact that North Carolina has been and is now away behind in the milling line; but, thanks to enterprise and "get up," she is marching forward rapidly. More flouring mills, and better ones, are being built every year; at present there are several under construction and a good many contemplated. I think, with the educational facilities and improved mills, North Carolina will soon step toward the front.

Respectfully,
THOS. P. NORTH, Merchant Miller.

LABOR TOO RESTLESS.

VANDALIA, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my business (nursery) I want men to stay with me as long as possible. When I get a new man he has to be learned how, what and when the work needs to be done. I have had men for ten years, and such men are worth double what a new man is, and I can pay such a man better wages than a new man. I have hired men that would be off in a week, some a month, some six months; such men are not worth anything. As a rule, such men come barefooted, work long enough to get a pair of shoes, then they go on the road; they haven't got anything, and don't want to do any good, and won't, no matter what inducements you offer.

Respectfully,

G. L. ANTHONY, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I believe children under fourteen years of age should not be allowed to work in factories or shops over eight hours a day; on farms, in open air, ten hours, and should be compelled to attend schools four months each year from eight to sixteen years of age; also attend Sabbath school so as to form correct habits in early life. All parents should be compelled to take a paper for their children to read and inform themselves on State matters.

Respectfully,

S. W. H. SMITH, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FLAT ROCK, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—First, compulsory education. Send all children for not less than four years to a good system of schools. Second, have better system of free schools, better teachers and longer terms of school; make the teacher's pay better and examination harder, so we will have better men. Third, protection is what we need to help our manufacturers and employees; in turn they help the farmer, so it all comes right.

Respectfully,

R. R. HART, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My sympathies are with the producing element of all countries, as I was raised on a farm till seventeen years old, and then my father put me to learn the tanning trade in 1847, since which time I have been in the production of leather and cutting same into saddles and harness more or less all the time. I am decidedly in favor of compulsory education for children, and they should be required to do moderate labor. Our labor in general is unskilled. Negro labor is very much the same as under slavery. It needs personal supervision and direction to make it remunerative. When such labor is thus managed in a firm, honest spirit and treated fair, both sides are benefited generally. These are unusual times. The farmer and mechanic cannot pay much wages, as the products of labor are more depressed than ever in my experience, consequently dissatisfaction is a natural consequence. When the productive element prospers, then the country booms.

Respectfully,
S. A. SHARPE.

EDUCATED MECHANICS.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The mechanic is learning that the uneducated one has to work at a great disadvantage. The educated mechanic, whose mind has been educated to think and keep his mathematical calculations and designs ready at his command, and whose mind and hands have been educated to work together, from design or a mechanical drawing, and a mechanical education is indispensable in the manufacture of new and improved designs. The educated mechanic can always get work and command a good price.

Respectfully,
J. C. STEELE, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am the proprietor of Statesville Shoe Factory; have been in the business four years. The first two years I found sale for my entire output, both winter and summer. I find now that I cannot sell half my output. I have reduced wages and manufactured material, and I find, on account of the extreme low prices of products, I can't sell, all on account

of the scarcity of money. I believe in compulsory education, that the masses may be better prepared to manage the finances of the government, and, above all, better prepared to carry the gospel and christianize the world. We in North Carolina are an industrious people, and what we want is education that will raise us above the slums of so many sins that are demoralizing our people down to despair, and I don't want that kind of education that will prepare our boys to steal banks, while a darkey may steal a chicken.

Respectfully,
N. T. BOWDAN, Employer.

PAY IN CASH.—TRADE WHERE THEY CHOOSE.

BAGLEY, Johnston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We work colored labor mostly, and find them better suited for the work than white men, as the work is outdoor and very heavy at times. We pay them when they wish, and try to make them feel satisfied at all times. We do not believe in compulsion in most things, as a man is more easily led than driven. In cases, as farming, we think the indentured apprenticeship system O. K., as many men lose their farms by laborers running off after they start a farm. In our business it will not do, as many try who can't stand the work. We favor paying men cash in all cases except farming, and let them trade where they please. As to boys, we can't say much, as we work men only, but think boys should learn a trade as soon as large enough to fully understand the meaning of same.

Respectfully,
BAILEY BROS., Employers.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

HIGHLANDS, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What we need most to give us prosperous times and stable business is to have the money issued by the government, and not by corporations or individuals as at present, and the establishment of government savings banks, so the people may have confidence enough in the banks to place their money in them instead of hoarding or hiding it away as they do now, which keeps a large part of the money out of circulation. Have the laws enforced against trusts and monopolies, and give every one a fair chance. This, in my opinion, will help the laborer most permanently.

Respectfully,
CHAS. A. BOYNTON.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think one of the greatest benefits the working people could have would be the establishment of trade schools, either free or at a very small expense, and on easy terms of payment. The trade school is almost as much a necessity to the finished and skilled workman as a collegiate education to a professsion. Education of the trades will produce more original ideas and better results than years of apprenticeship.

Respectfully,

A. E. MCCAUSLAND.

POLITICS THE CURSE OF THE COUNTRY.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Whatever will be of benefit to employer will be of benefit to employee. At present and for the past four years politics have been the curse of the country, from the highest and richest employer to the poorest and weakest employee. The present silver and anarchist craze is paralyzing all kinds of business, and consequently labor. If the country will elect a Republican President, House and Senate, and keep them there forever, after first hanging or imprisoning a few Tillmans, Altgelds, and several thousand of their followers, we would all have prosperous times.

Respectfully,

FRED. OLIVER.

ALLOW CHILDREN A PER CENT. OF WAGES EARNED.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—About the best thing I can suggest for the improvement of operatives, and by these I mean all minors, is some way to compel their lazy, loafing fathers to allow them (the minors) a certain proportion of wages earned. I have tried the experiment and know whereof I speak when I say that under such a system the efficiency of my help, sixty per cent. of whom are children from twelve to eighteen, has increased fully twenty-five per cent., if not more. I simply conferred with the heads of families and arranged for the children to receive a certain proportion of their wages, with the result that practically without an exception every one began to work more diligently in order to run their wages above the limit where their portion began. I now have girls, fourteen to sixteen

years of age, who earn from $4 to $5.50 per week. By some such law as outlined above, if indeed it could be attained by law, the efficiency of our Southern help would increase wonderfully.

Respectfully,
R. M. OATES, JR., Employer.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think you can do more towards elevating workingmen in my line of business by giving your attention to the improvement of the mechanics' lien law of the State than by any other method. I have had some experience as a witness and as a sufferer from its defects during the present year. It has become a regular practice among dishonest men to let work at one-half its value to irresponsible parties, with the understanding that they pay no bills until the work is finished, and then the contract price is divided *pro rata* among the workmen, and sometimes it yields not more than fifty per cent. of what the building justly owes them. Buildings under the law should be held responsible for every dollar's worth of labor and material expended in their erection. If a married woman sees fit under the present law to refuse to pay for the erection of a building on land that is held in her name, the fact that she is rated the same as an idiot or an infant, incapable of making a contract according to the laws of this State, she is protected in her rascality, although at the same time she is no better morally than a highway robber. This defect in our laws should be remedied also, because its tendency is to make this State a resort for criminals from other States.

Respectfully,
M. DONNELLY.

ABERDEEN, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY., ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the working people in this section is to be learned that "six days thou shalt labor" is necessary in order that they may keep want from their doors and lay up something for a rainy day, attend to their own business and insist upon other people doing the same.

Respectfully,
PAGE LUMBER CO.

ORGANIZE LABOR.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

STAR, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people of our community need, first, to be educated, and thereby raise the standard of morality; also to teach them

to take care of their earnings. Our working people are hindered in the march of progress more by strong drink and its attending evils than all other causes combined. Again, our working people need to work more in concert, and for their common good they need to be organized and be made to know that, generally speaking, the good of one is a common good, and what hinders one is a common hindrance. Child labor in the heavier trades, as found hereabout, is not commendable, and never should children be allowed to work at public work under fourteen years. A law compelling parents to send their children to a public school for eight months a year is much needed among our working people at least.

Respectfully,

Z. T. WRIGHT, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKY MOUNT, Nash County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am greatly interested in labor and education. I am proud to see the laboring class at this time in such an excellent condition. They can make enough in one day to pay their board for a week. I do not believe in working children, and think we should have laws on our statute books prohibiting any regular labor by children under fourteen or fifteen years. I believe in compulsory education. We do not pay enough attention to the education of our children. I do not think that hours for work should be fixed by law; shorter hours mean shorter pay. The workingman to-day is in much better fix than the employer. I have never seen the laboring class in as good condition in my life. Let us keep children under fifteen years of age at school, thereby stopping them from work.

Respectfully,

J. O. W. GRAVELY, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—First, we want practical architects. They should know the effect of all kind of material for the construction of buildings, to give strength, durability and beauty, so they can instruct the mechanic. Second, we want learned mechanics. Neither the architect nor mechanic can know their business without study; they cannot be competent to give instruction. Both should be apprenticed to the business. All should have the fundamental education of spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geometry, trigonometry and mathematics, especially the architect; for how can he instruct the mechanic without having the knowledge himself? We have many theoretical architects. I believe in education in all

branches, for no man can be thorough without education in any profession. The apprentice cannot be a good mechanic without the fundamental principle of education. There are scarcely any apprentices these days that I am aware of. The boys cannot spare the time that it takes to learn a trade, and they do not like to be bound; hence we have so few good mechanics. I am in favor of compulsory education. I believe that all should be educated, though it makes some bad men. We want a good system of labor education to make men faithful and true to their employer. They must be trained to honesty. The question is, who shall train them?

Respectfully,
JAMES F. POST, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FARMVILLE, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It appears to me that compulsory education is what is needful in my immediate neighborhood. We had a free school in our vicinity for the first four months of this year, and nearly half of the children did not attend. Nothing but indifference kept a part of them at home. Children should not be worked upon an average over eight hours per day. This should also be compulsory. According to your report women and children are compelled to work too many hours in cotton factories. You should have a law framed and presented to the next General Assembly remedying this. "Organized greed" should not be allowed to ruin so many women and children.

Respectfully,
A. J. MOYE, Employer.

IMMIGRATION, MANUFACTURING AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

SALUDA, Polk County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think a more liberal financial policy on the part of our general government is the first and greatest need to insure a return of general industry and prosperity. Our State should encourage immigration, manufacturing and internal improvements by all lawful means. Anything that will enhance the general prosperity, create more or new industries, and cause a greater demand for labor will be of great benefit to all working people.

Respectfully,
T. L. ROBERTSON, Employer.

SHORTER HOURS.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your first question is, what will benefit the working people? Advance the prices on all farm products, and they will enable the farmer to give the laborer work, and stop the thronging of public work, and let the labor organize and give us ten hours for a day's work. All children should go to school until twelve years old at least. Children should not work in mills or on public work before they are twelve years old. Night work is degrading and an injury to the health of females and children, and they should not have to engage in it. Give us ten hours for a day's work, and then the people will have time to read and enlighten their minds, if they will take advantage of the opportunity.

Respectfully,

J. H. WILSON, Employer.

BETTER WAGES AND HIGHER PRICES.

OLD HUNDRED, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am a mechanic and farmer too. I have been working for the public about fifteen years, and the business is duller now than at any time since I have been in the business. Causes: first, the money depression of our country; second, the intervention of machinery has lessened labor—I mean labor-saving machines—until but few trades are profitable. Therefore, it is not very encouraging to give boys an apprenticeship in any trade. Not only the mechanical business has gone down but all branches of industry are declining, and the business of the country generally, on account of scarcity of money. If we had money sufficient to do the business of the country times would boom up, tramps would be put to work, wage-earners would be encouraged. Education is somewhat advancing in the laboring class of people in this county I think, but it does need stimulation, it does need encouraging by every possible means in this class. Business in all branches is badly crippled. What we need to make times better is not better workmen, not better tradesmen, but better wages and higher-priced produce, then the stagnation in business will cease. The hands I work ought to have more than the business will afford them. Give us more money in circulation.

Respectfully,

S. M. COLE, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FAITH, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I am especially in favor of compulsory education, which I think would be a great benefit to our country. As to child labor, I am opposed to working children. It is wrong to work them too young.

Respectfully,
J. T. WYATT, Employer.

LICENSE MECHANICS.

MAXTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—It is a disease everywhere that you take a boy, man, girl or woman, and venture to learn him or her some trade. Just as soon as they begin to catch the idea they will leave and then begin to contract against you. It is so in every trade, with every class and calling. I think it best that each and every workman contracting should stand an examination and receive a certificate for his workmanship. This is the only way that labor can be worth anything, by breaking up all cobblers and making them learn the trade, then stand the examination and receive their certificate, then go to contracting like workmen and receive their due wages. I don't think that any mechanic can demand due wages until this is performed.

Respectfully,
P. S. ANCRUM, Employer.

FREE SCHOOLBOOKS.

WENTWORTH, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—If board was twenty-five cents per meal, and we had the twenty-five cents, we might say that the cost of living had decreased, but if it was ten cents per meal, and we had not the ten cents, then we might say it had increased. I have been a school committeeman for sixteen years, and we have had a good deal of trouble about books, parents being unable to buy them, consequently some children can't come at all for the want of books. I think it would be best for every free school to have a library with books suitable for said school, also paid for out of the school funds. Each school committee should take a list of books required in his respective district and send up with his census. Teacher and committees responsible for said books.

Respectfully,
E. W. JONES.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CULLER, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to compulsory education we would say that there is nothing that we think of that would do the laboring class more good in this section of the State. If every laboring man had an education, though it be limited, they would demand better wages and would also be of more use to their employers.

Respectfully,
E. W. CULLER & SON, Employers.

KING, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I believe that all State aid should go to the common free schools, where the masses could attend, and the State should cease aiding the higher schools that are only benefiting those that are able to help themselves.

Respectfully,
V. T. GRABS, Employer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GERMANTON, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the present school system good and would advise compulsory education.

Respectfully,
R. T. BECK, Employer.

OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WALNUT COVE, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am not running my factory this year; wages are very low. I am opposed to compulsory education for the reason that the government would have to clothe the poor children. The poor are getting poorer, and are not any better off than the slave was during the war. Free trade or free raw material has done the work for us. I am a protectionist. And now they want free silver. If it means to ship here by the car-load I am for it. If they intend to distribute among the needy, we will get some. But wonder if it is not a political trick to get some undeserving demagogue into office!

Respectfully,
JACOB FULTON.

NO CLASS OF LABOR PROSPEROUS.

DILLARD, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I can say but little as business is so dull, wages low and products cheap that no class or avocation is prosperous. Lumber sells for about three-fourths of what it did a few years back, but machinery is cheaper, so that there is not much difference. Laborers are depressed on account of many disadvantages, mainly because it takes all their wages to live on and they cannot save anything to buy homes, educate their children, and otherwise improve their condition. We all favor more money and the restoration of silver and many other reforms in our system of government.

Respectfully,

R. W. MITCHELL, Employer.

HIGHER PRICES.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It seems as long as produce is so cheap and money scarce wages are low. I think it would be much better if everything was higher. Manufacturers have to work at a close profit.

Respectfully,

T. H. GREEN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There is at present a large number of uneducated and unskilled laborers who have learned to expect nothing more than a living, and care for nothing more, and we find that class of laborers of a careless, irresponsible nature, and hence they are not worth more than half as much in any position as the cultured laborer who has been taught to be diligent and trustworthy. I know, having been a teacher of the young, that an effectual compulsory school system of education would tend to improve the mental, moral and physical natures of the laborers, and would make them worth double the amount they now get for their labor. If North Carolina would rise among the honored States she must educate herself. Every industry in our midst demands cultured and skilled labor. The future destiny of our State rests in the hands of the masses or laborers, a majority of whom are uneducated.

Respectfully,

KEY, SIMMONS & CO., Employers.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MT. AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the only way to advance the cause of the working people is to educate them. Fifty per cent. of them in this section of the country cannot read or write, and they should be compelled to educate their children to a certain extent, under any circumstances. I only have reference to the whites.

Respectfully,
W. M. WAYT.

TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We think the ten-hour system better; then educate the employees to turn off more work in the same length of time, paying them better wages. The trouble in this section is that hands generally try to kill all the time they can on their employer, and take no interest in trying to demand or earn a better salary.

FORKNER, REDMAN & SON, Employers.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not think that it is injurious for children over ten years of age to work in tobacco factories, and believe they should work at something when not in school, as it is essential for their minds to be trained to work as well as to books. I believe in a compulsory education law, as many parents will not send their children to school without it. We believe in a ten-hour system, but unless it is made a law, and all factories in the State have to come under it, we will have to work twelve hours to compete with other twelve-hour factories.

Respectfully,
J. M. DIX, Employer.

NEED RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

MT. AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—In answering the questions on the other side we cannot give a criterion by which to judge of the general run of factories in this territory, as we are a little differently situated from others, and what would suit others would perhaps not suit us at all, and *vice versa*. We are manufacturing out in the country, where labor is always cheaper than in town, and cost of living correspondingly cheaper. We furnish all our hands their houses, with a good garden or truck patch, and all their fire wood free all the year round. We also advance to them their provisions all during the winter, or when they are not at work, collecting from them when they are at work. Our objection to the ten-hour a day system is, we suppose, a common one with all tobacco manufacturers. Summer is the time when tobacco works to the best advantage, and we then have to strain every nerve and work every minute we can to get through. We do not think it would be very healthy to work much during the winter, for the house has to be kept pretty hot and moist, and when the hands go out they are apt to take severe colds, so we only work in the picking room and shipping room during the winter, which are heated with stoves. What the laboring class needs most, in our estimation, is better religious training as well as better education. In this section most of the religious training is in the hands of men who have no religion themselves and will drink and swear with the best of them. What wonder that there are so many drunken brawls and murders in this neighborhood. We need more religion and a better quality than we have got.

Respectfully,
R. L. GWYNN, Employer.

SPEND ALL THEIR INCOME.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I hardly know what to say about our laboring people ; they don't seem to think anything about laying up or providing anything for winter ; they take up their wages in summer, and when winter comes they are without anything to go on. I will say that steam factories are not very healthy unless they are well ventilated.

Respectfully,
W. M. STONE, Employer.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Most of our hands work at a price per hundred weight. Small children work at their own option ; we do not try to rule them to full time.

Respectfully,
J. M. REDMAN, Employer.

SPEND ALL THEIR INCOME.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The majority of tobacco factory hands, outside of the manager, being colored people, seem to have a disposition to spend their wages as fast as they can earn them, and consequently during the summer they live high, and buy only thin and inferior summer goods, and have a big time, and as most of the factories close in the fall of the year, they are out of employment during the winter and have wasted their money, hence they don't have as good food and clothing as they should have during the cold winter of this section. The remedy, we think, would be for the manufacturer to reserve a certain per cent. of their wages during the summer that they waste, and pay it to them after work time is over as they may need it. As the majority of the hands work by the 100 pounds, we don't see that it would be any better for them to have a less number of hours for a day, and it would be a loss to the manufacturer who uses steam.

Respectfully,

DOBSON BROS., Employers.

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I employ only farm labor, which is mostly by the day. I employ a few good men by the year at good wages. I am president of the Roanoke Mills Co., at Roanoke Rapids, but we have not yet commenced work, and our cotton mill here is not in operation. I am opposed to compulsory education, and also to child labor under twelve years old. My experience with most mechanics is, or has been this year with men in building a large cotton mill, that they usually spend all the money they make, whether wages are large or small, for drink, but these men were of a migratory character. The mechanics of this town are generally sober and save money. Most of them have homes of their own. The ten-hour system prevails here and is satisfactory. Our labor in this section is well paid, but work is scarce and it is hard to find employment. I do not believe in much law as regards education or labor. Our present legislation on these subjects seems to me to be satisfactory.

Respectfully,

W. S. PARKER, Employer.

ABOLISH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

STRAW, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—As to the needs of the working people, I would suggest a repeal of the homestead law, so that we might get pay for material and labor, or anything we may have to sell. I do not approve of the mortgage

system as a means of collecting what is justly mine, besides it wrongs the one who gives the mortgage, because if it comes to a sale it is a cost on him. I think the present license law for the sale of spirituous liquors is one of the greatest evils of to day, and to have it abolished would greatly benefit the working people, for they will spend much of their time and money at the barrooms, therefore we need better legislation along that line. As to the work of the Bureau, I am well pleased with it so far as I have observed. Wishing you much success in your work of promoting harmony and good will between employer and employee, I am,

Respectfully,

T. B. CAMPBELL, Employer.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE.

YADKINVILLE, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have employed a good many hands in my life and watched the disposition of hired labor. It is a rare occurrence that you get a wage earner to espouse the interest of employer and exercise his mental powers in his employer's interest. They seem to regard the services rendered as being compulsory and don't seem to care to do any more than just enough to hold their position. It requires close watching to make them take care of any material they may be entrusted with; in fact, there seems to be a universal disposition among them to beat their employer out of time by being tardy in their work, hence the piece work is adopted, and then it requires close inspection to make them do it right. It seems to be impossible to make them learn that their employer's interest is their's, and until then there will always be a lack of mutual confidence, which is highly necessary to carrying on business satisfactorily. The laboring classes seem to think they are not socially equal to their employer. It does not matter how much he may try to make them think he regards them as being important to him, they carry an air of don't care.

Respectfully,

J. D. HAMLIN, Employer.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

The following table shows amount of wages, hours of labor, etc., of tobacco factories. The returns from this class of manufacturers is larger this year than ever before. Quite a number responded stating that factory was not in operation at present, and therefore no blank was filled out. Tobacco factories, as a rule, do not run all the year, but have a certain season, spring, summer and fall. Nearly all work is by the piece, therefore the price of labor is fixed by the skill of the workman. During the summer months they work long hours, and in the spring and fall shorter hours. The labor in factories manufacturing plug tobacco is made up almost entirely of negroes.

TABLE No. 4.—TOBACCO

COUNTIES.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. Benches.	No. Plug Machines.	No. Smoking Packers.	Are Steam Plug Factories Injurious to Health?
Catawba	plug	3			
Davidson	plug	10			think so
Davidson	plug	6			think not
Davidson	plug	7	1		no
Davie	plug	1			
Durham	smoking and snuff				
Durham	cigarettes and smoking			62	don't know
Forsyth	plug	10	1		yes
Forsyth	plug and smoking	4		1	no
Forsyth	plug, cigarettes, smoking	60	6	2	no
Forsyth	plug	11			don't know
Forsyth	plug	1			don't know
Forsyth	plug		2		yes
Forsyth	plug	1			yes
Forsyth	plug	14			not in summer
Forsyth	cigars	4			no
Forsyth	plug and smoking	12		1	no
Granville	strip tobacco				
Granville	strip tobacco				
Iredell	plug	2			yes
Iredell	plug	4			
Mecklenburg	cigars	30			don't know
McDowell	plug and smoking	5		1	
Nash	leaf				
Orange	plug				yes
Orange	plug and smoking	6	2	4	yes
Rockingham	plug	5			yes
Rockingham	plug	1	1		yes
Rockingham	plug	1	2		yes
Rockingham	plug	10			
Rockingham	plug	3			yes
Rockingham	plug	13			no
Stokes	plug and smoking	7		1	no
Surry	plug	10			no
Surry	leaf	2			yes
Surry	plug	2			
Surry	plug	7			no
Surry	plug	4			don't know
Surry	plug	24			no
Surry	plug	4	3		no
Surry	smoking			1	think not
Surry	plug	3			don't know
Wake	smoking			1	
Wayne	smoking			1	
Yadkin	plug and smoking	3		1	don't know

FACTORIES.

No. days in operation year ending June 1, 1896.	Cutting room properly ventilated?	No. hours constituting a day's work?	Do you favor a ten-hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?
175	yes	11½	no	no
160	yes	10½	no	no
150	yes	11½	no	no
150		12	yes	yes
75	yes	12	no	no
290		8 and 10	8 and 10	no
full time	yes	10	yes	don't know
175	yes	10	yes	no
160	yes	11	no	no
full time	yes	8½ and 11	no	no
full time	yes	12	no	no
130	yes	12		
228	yes	11	yes	no
full time		10	yes	
27		11	no	no
full time	yes	10	no	no
104	yes	11	no	no
235		10	yes	no
full time		11	no	no
105	yes	12	yes	yes
175	yes	11		
full time	yes	10	yes	no
.....		12	no	
300		10½	no	no
.....	yes	10 to 12	yes	yes
105	yes	10 to 12	yes	yes
130	yes	10 to 12	no	no
250	yes	11½		no
.....	no	10	yes	yes
100	yes	11	yes	no
150	yes	10	yes	yes
208	yes	9 to 11	no	no
210	yes	11	no	no
full time		9 to 13	no	no
120	yes	12	yes	yes
150	yes	12	yes	yes
200		12	no	no
.....	yes	11		
200	yes			
156	yes	12	no	no
200		10	yes	yes
120	yes	12	yes	yes
.....	yes	10		
235	yes	10	yes	no
20	yes	10	no	no

TABLE No. 4.—TOBACCO

COUNTIES.	Employees paid for overtime?	NUMBER EMPLOYED?			Time allowed for dinner?	
		Men.	Women.	Children		Men, skilled.
Catawba	yes	20	15	none	one hour	$ 1.00
Davidson	yes	24	21	18	one hour	2.00
Davidson	yes	30	20	20	one hour	1.50
Davidson	yes	38	16	6	one hour	.75
Davie	no	2	4	8	one hour	.50
Durham	yes	17	1	2	one hour	1.30
Durham	yes	324	300	150	one hour	2.00
Forsyth	yes	50	30	20	one hour	1.10
Forsyth	yes	15	15	20	one hour	1.50
Forsyth	yes	250	200	100	one hour	1.25
Forsyth	yes	47	35	23	one hour	1.50
Forsyth	yes					.75
Forsyth	yes	45	32	23	one hour	1.10
Forsyth		3		2	one hour	1.50
Forsyth	yes	50	40	20	one hour	1.25
Forsyth	yes	4			one hour	2.00
Granville	yes	35	50	15	one hour	85
Granville	yes	10	15	15	one hour	
Iredell	yes	4	4	6	1¼ hours.	1.10
Iredell	yes	35	15	10	one hour	1.75
Mecklenburg	yes	12			one hour	1.50
McDowell	yes	10	6	14	one hour	
Nash	yes	20	10		one hour	.75
Orange	yes					
Orange	yes	12		8	one hour	1.00
Rockingham	yes	30	15	15	one hour	1.00
Rockingham		5	7	8	one hour	1.50
Rockingham	no	2	1	2	one hour	1.00
Rockingham	yes	35	50	15	one hour	2.50
Rockingham	yes	15	10	15	one hour	1.00
Rockingham	yes	83	42	25	one hour	1.00
Stokes	yes	25	15	35	one hour	1.00
Surry	yes	20	28	22	one hour	1.25
Surry		15	7	10	one hour	.65
Surry	yes	7	6	12	one hour	1.00
Surry	yes	15	10	50	one hour	1.50
Surry	yes	7	8	10	one hour	1.50
Surry	yes	90	80	45	45 minutes.	1.00
Surry	yes	20	20	20	one hour	1.50
Surry	yes	2		2	one hour	
Surry	yes	12	20	8	one hour	1.75
Wake	yes	4		6	one hour	.65
Wayne	yes				one hour	
Yadkin	yes	3	8	5	one hour	.75

FACTORIES.--CONTINUED.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY?				Number children under fourteen?	Financial condition of employees?	Is it improving?	Favor compulsory education?
Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.	Children.				
$.60	$.50	$.30		none	fair	yes	yes
.80	.60	.40	.30	none	fair	a little	
.70	.70	.45	.25	12	good	yes	yes
.40	.50	.30	.15	5	fair	no	yes
.....	.45		.15	8	poor	somewhat	yes
.70				2	good	a little	yes
.75	1.50	.75	.50	50	good	think so	no
.55	.65	.45	.30	5	fair	yes	yes
.75	.75	.40	.25	12	fair	no	yes
.70	.75	.50	.40	none	bad	no	
.75	.65	.40	.35	23	fair	some	yes
.....	.50						yes
.65	.60	.45	.35	12	fair	don't know	no
.....				1	good	no	yes
.75	.70	.60	.30	8	poor	yes	
.....					fair		no
.70	.50	.40	.20	15	fair	don't know	no
.65				15	fair	slowly	no
.50	.50	.35	.20	4			yes
.70	.75	.50	.20	5	fair	yes	yes
1.00					fair	yes	yes
.....					bad	no	yes
.50	.40	.30	.25		good	yes	yes
.....					bad	no	no
.60			.40	none	fair	no	yes
.75					fair		
.75	.40	.25	.20	3	good	yes	no
.60	.50	.25	.15	1	fair	no	yes
.75	.60				fair	yes	yes
.65	.50	.35	.25	10	good	yes	yes
.75	.75	.50	.35	15	good	yes	no
.60	.40	.25	.25	20	fair	no	yes
.65	.55	.35	.25		poor	no	yes
.50	.40	.30	.20	7	poor	no	
.70	.55	.40	.25	7	poor	no	yes
.65	.50	.40	.25	15	poor	no	yes
.40	.40	.30	.25	none	fair	no	yes
.60	.60	.50	.30	15	poor	no	yes
.85	.85	.40	.35	10	poor		yes
.75			.30	1	fair	no	yes
.75	.75	.45	.25	4	fair	no	no
.30				2	poor	no	yes
.....					poor	no	yes
.50	.50	.30	.20	5	good	yes	no

CHAPTER IV.

TRADES.

This chapter will prove of great interest to those who have given the labor question much attention. It is compiled from blanks received from nearly every county in the State, and nearly every trade is represented.

The table showing financial and social condition will be found of especial interest. It will be seen that 67.2 per cent. are paid weekly, 14.2 per cent. monthly, and 18.6 per cent. are paid daily, semi-monthly, yearly, etc.; 83.7 per cent. favor weekly payment, 14 per cent. favor monthly payment, and 2.3 per cent. have no preference; 77.5 per cent. are paid in cash, and 22.5 per cent. are paid in trade and cash; 7.2 per cent. report an increase in wages, 45 per cent. report a decrease, and 47.8 per cent. report no change; 48.1 per cent. make full time, and 51.9 per cent. do not; 72.3 per cent. work ten hours, 3.7 per cent. work less than ten hours, and 24 per cent. work over ten hours per day; 86.2 per cent. favor a ten-hour day, 10.5 per cent. do not, and 3.3 per cent. favor a shorter day; 79.5 per cent. favor establishing ten hours a day's work by law, and 20.5 per cent. oppose it; 68.5 per cent. favor boys passing a common school examination on entering a trade, and 31.5 per cent. oppose it; 80.3 per cent. favor an indentured apprenticeship system, and 19.7 per cent. oppose it; 7.7 per cent. report cost of living increased, 64.1 per cent. report a decrease, and 28.2 per cent. report no change; 24.5 per cent. report financial condition improved, and 75.5 per cent. report no improvement; 58.4 per cent. report improvement in morals, and 41.6 per cent. report no improvement; 67.6 per cent. report improvement in education, and 32.4 per cent. report no improvement; 93.3 per cent. favor compulsory education, and 6.7 per cent. oppose it.

The large per cent. favoring compulsory education shows

very clearly that this class of our citizens are aroused on the subject of education and realize that a compulsory school law is the only practicable way to educate the masses.

The letters from mechanics in this chapter, expressing their views as to the needs of the working classes, will be found of great interest ; also the table showing condition of the labor unions in the State, and the table showing strength, etc., of the different labor organizations in the United States.

TABLE No. V.

SHOWING FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Your trade?	Its present condition?	Work by day, month, week or job?	Wages per day?	Wages paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payment?
Alamance....1	cabinetmaker	dull	job	$1 00	weekly	weekly
Alamance....2	saddler	dull	week	1 00	weekly	weekly
Alamance....3	carriagemaker	dull	job	1 25	weekly	weekly
Alamance....4	carpenter	dull	week	2 00	weekly	weekly
Alexander....1	brickmason	dull	day	1 25	weekly	weekly
Alexander....2	carpenter	good	month	75	weekly	weekly
Alleghany....1	tanner	fair	day	60	weekly	weekly
Alleghany....2	carpenter	good	job	1 25	monthly	
Anson.....1	tanner	good	month	75	weekly	weekly
Anson.....2	wheelwright	poor	job			weekly
Anson.....3	brickmason	dull	day	1 50	weekly	weekly
Anson.....4	carpenter	dull	job	2 00	semi weekly	weekly
Ashe.....1	clerk	dull	year	75	any time	
Ashe.....2	fireman	good	month	75	monthly	monthly
Beaufort.....1	machinist	dull	day	1 50	both	weekly
Bertie.....1	carpenter	good	month	2 50	weekly	weekly
Bertie.....2	carriagemaker	fair	week	1 00	weekly	weekly
Bladen.....1	blacksmith	good	job			weekly
Brunswick..1	seaman	poor	season	2 50	monthly	monthly
Buncombe..1	cigarmaker				weekly	weekly
Buncombe...2	carpenter	fair			weekly	weekly
Buncombe...3	printer		day	2 50	weekly	weekly
Buncombe...4	brickmason	dull	day	2 25	weekly	weekly
Buncombe..5	harnessmaker	dull				weekly
Buncombe...6	plumber	dull	day	2 50	weekly	weekly
Buncombe...7	horticulture	dull				weekly
Buncombe..8	painter	good	job		weekly	weekly
Burke.....1	blacksmith	good	either			
Burke.....2	plasterer	dull	job	2 50	weekly	weekly
Burke.....3	carpenter	dull	job	1 00	weekly	weekly
Cabarrus.....1	carpenter	fair	job		weekly	
Cabarrus.....2	machinist	good	either	1 25	weekly	weekly
Cabarrus.....3	carpenter	fair	week	1 50	weekly	weekly
Caldwell.....1	blacksmith	dull	job			weekly
Caldwell.....2	brickmason	quiet		2 00	semi monthly	weekly
Caldwell.....3	carpenter	fair	job		weekly	weekly
Carteret.....1	carpenter	fair				
Carteret.....2	carriagemaker	fair	job		weekly	weekly
Carteret.....3	carpenter	bad	day	1 25	day	
Caswell.....1	carpenter	bad	job			weekly
Caswell.....2	salesman	dull	year	1 00	on demand	
Caswell.....3	wheelwright	fair	job	1 50	weekly	weekly
Caswell.....4	blacksmith	dull	job	75	yearly	weekly
Catawba.....1	tinner	dull	job			
Catawba.....2	harnessmaker	good	day	1 00	weekly	weekly
Catawba.....3	wagonmaker	dull	day		weekly	weekly
Chowan.....1	jeweler	dull	job	3 00	monthly	weekly
Clay.....1	blacksmith	poor	job			

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.

Paid in cash?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?	Do you work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Have advantage goods at cost?	Are you docked for lost time?	Are there reductions of wages in nature of fines?
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	12½c. per hour	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no
no		yes	no		no		no
yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no
yes	yes	yes			no	no	no
yes		yes	no		yes	yes	no
yes		no	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no			yes	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes	no
part	yes	yes			no		
yes	yes	no	no		yes	yes	no
.....							
.....							
yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time		yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes	no				
yes	yes	no	yes	1½ time	no	yes	no
.....							no
yes	yes	no	no		yes		no
part	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	
yes	yes	no	yes	not paid	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes			no	no	
yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no
part	yes	yes					
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
part	yes	no			no		no
.....	yes				no		
no	yes	no	no		no	no	no
yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	
part	yes	no	no		no	yes	no
yes					no	yes	no
part	yes	yes	no		yes	no	no
part	yes	no	no		no	no	no
.....		no					
yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate			no
.....	yes				no		no
part	yes	yes	no		no		

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Wages increased or decreased during the year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery?	Greatest hindrance to better wages?	Number of hours constitute a day's work?
Alamance.....1	decreased	very little	hard times	10
Alamance.....2	decreased	bad	scarcity of money	11
Alamance.....3	decreased	bad	scarcity of money	10
Alamance.....4	decreased	bad	hard times	10
Alexander.....1	decreased		unskilled labor	11
Alexander.....2	no	less employed	scarcity of money	10
Alleghany.....1	decreased	bad	low tariff	12
Alleghany.....2	decreased	none	scarcity of money	10
Anson.....1	decreased	reduces wages	low prices	10
Anson.....2	decreased	bad	low prices	12
Anson.....3	decreased	decreases work	poor workmen	10
Anson.....4	decreased	reduces wages	scarcity of money	9 to 13
Ashe.....1	no	bad	low prices	10
Ashe.....2	increased	lessens labor	low prices	10
Beaufort.....1	no	reduces No. employees	hard times	10
Bertie.....1	no	none	scarcity of money	10
Bertie.....2	increased		low prices	all day
Bladen.....1	decreased		scarcity of money	
Brunswick.....1	no	none	scarcity of money	10
Buncombe.....1				9
Buncombe.....2	no		incompetent men	10
Buncombe.....3	no	reduces No. employees		9½
Buncombe.....4	decreased	decreases wages	unskilled men	10
Buncombe.....5	decreased	none	scarcity of money	10
Buncombe.....6	decreased	advances wages	unskilled men	9
Buncombe.....7	no	none	unskilled labor	all day
Buncombe.....8	no			10
Burke.....1	decreased	very little	scarcity of money	10
Burke.....2	no	none	scarcity of money	10
Burke.....3	decreased	reduces No. employees	scarcity of money	12
Cabarrus.....1	no	none	unskilled labor	10
Cabarrus.....2	decreased	none	unskilled labor	10
Cabarrus.....3	decreased	very little	scarcity of money	10
Caldwell.....1	decreased	lowers wages	scarcity of money	10
Caldwell.....2	decreased	none		10
Caldwell.....3	no	none	lack of money	all day
Carteret.....1	decreased	lowers wages	lack of money	
Carteret.....2	no	reduces No. employees	low prices	10
Carteret.....3	decreased		lack of money	10
Caswell.....1	decreased	none	lack of money	all day
Caswell.....2	no	none	lack of money	
Caswell.....3	decreased	none	scarcity of money	all day
Caswell.....4	decreased	bad	want of money	all day
Catawba.....1	decreased	none	unskilled labor	10
Catawba.....2	no	none	low prices	10
Catawba.....3	decreased	raises wages	surplus labor	10
Chowan.....1	decreased	good	imported labor	10
Clay.....1	decreased		lack of money	10

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.

Do you favor a 10-hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?	When is your busiest season?	Is your business crowded with boys?	What should be the proportion of boys to journeymen?	At what age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?	Do you favor indentured apprenticeship system?
yes	yes	none	no	1 to 10	18	yes	yes
yes	yes	spring	no	1 to 3	17	yes	yes
yes	yes	none	no	1 to 2	18	yes	yes
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 2	16	no	no
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		17	yes	yes
yes	no	fall and winter	no		16	no	yes
no	no	spring	no	2 to 1			no
yes	yes	none	no	1 to 6	16	no	yes
yes	no	spring and fall	no	1 to 1	16	no	yes
no	no	spring and fall	no		17	no	no
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	16	yes	yes
yes	yes	fall	yes		8	yes	yes
yes	no	spring and fall	no			no	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 2	15	no	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		16		yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 10	15	yes	yes
no	no	fall and winter	no	1 to 4	12	no	no
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		17	yes	yes
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		8	no	no
nine	yes	spring	no	1 to 10	14	yes	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	16	no	yes
.....			no	2 to 5	15		yes
nine	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 8	17	yes	yes
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	equal	15	yes	yes
nine	yes		yes	1 to 2	17	yes	yes
no		spring, sum. & fall			12	yes	yes
yes	yes		yes		14	yes	
yes		summer	no	1 to 50	15		
yes	yes	summer	no	1 to 10	17	yes	yes
yes	yes	summer	yes	1 to 10	15	yes	yes
yes	yes	none	no		16	yes	yes
yes	yes	none	no				yes
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 10	18	yes	yes
yes	yes	fall	no		12	no	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no				yes
yes	yes	spring and wint'r	no		14	yes	yes
yes	yes	spring and sum.			15	yes	
yes	no	fall	no	1 to 10	16	no	yes
yes	yes	spring and sum.	no		18	yes	
no	no	none	no	same	6	no	yes
.....		spring and fall			18	no	
no	no	summer	no		14	no	yes
yes	yes	spring	no		12	yes	
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	yes	yes
yes	no	spring and wint'r	no		16	no	yes
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 1	15	yes	no
yes	yes	fall, wint'r & sp'ng	yes		18	no	yes
yes	yes	none	no		17	yes	yes

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Should apprentice pass a common-school examination before entering a trade.	Number of years apprentice should serve.	Has cost of living increased or decreased during year?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people?
Alamance, 1	yes	4	decreased	no
Alamance, 2	no	4	decreased	no
Alamance, 3	yes	4	increased	no
Alamance, 4	yes	4	increased	no
Alexander, 1	yes	4	decreased	no
Alexander, 2	yes	4	decreased	no
Alleghany, 1	no		decreased	no
Alleghany, 2	yes	3	increased	no
Anson, 1	yes	4	decreased	no
Anson, 2	yes		no	no
Anson, 3	yes	3	decreased	no
Anson, 4	yes		decreased	yes
Ashe, 1	yes		no	no
Ashe, 2	yes	3	decreased	no
Beaufort	yes		decreased	no
Bertie, 1	no	5	no	no
Bertie, 2	no	3	no	
Bladen, 1	yes		decreased	no
Brunswick, 1	yes		no	no
Buncombe, 1	yes	3	no	yes
Buncombe, 2	yes	4	decreased	no
Buncombe, 3	yes	4	no	
Buncombe, 4	yes	3	decreased	yes
Buncombe, 5	yes	4	decreased	no
Buncombe, 6	yes	4	decreased	yes
Buncombe, 7	yes	9	decreased	no
Buncombe, 8	yes	3	no	yes
Burke, 1	yes	6	decreased	no
Burke, 2	yes	4	decreased	yes
Burke, 3	yes	2	decreased	no
Cabarrus, 1	yes	3	decreased	no
Cabarrus, 2	yes	2	increased	no
Cabarrus, 3	yes	5	decreased	no
Caldwell, 1	yes	4	decreased	no
Caldwell, 2	yes	3	decreased	no
Caldwell, 3	yes	3	decreased	no
Carteret, 1	yes	4	decreased	no
Carteret, 2	yes	4	no	no
Carteret, 3	yes	3	decreased	no
Caswell, 1	no	4	decreased	no
Caswell, 2	yes		decreased	no
Caswell, 3	yes	4	decreased	no
Caswell, 4	yes	5	increased	no
Catawba, 1	yes	3	decreased	no
Catawba, 2	no	3	decreased	no
Catawba, 3	yes	3	decreased	no
Chowan, 1	yes		increased	no
Clay, 1	yes	4	decreased	no

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

What per cent. of your trade read and write?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is there improvement in education?	Is there improvement in morals?	Is financial condition improving?
90	yes	yes	yes	yes
80	yes	yes		no
90		yes	no	yes
80		yes	yes	no
50	yes	no	no	no
80	yes	yes	yes	yes
75	yes	no	no	no
30		yes	yes	no
100	yes	yes	yes	no
95	no	yes	no	no
95	yes	no	no	no
75	yes	no	no	no
80	yes	yes	yes	no
90	yes	yes	yes	no
75	yes	no	no	no
50	yes	yes	yes	yes
100	no	yes	no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes
90	no	yes	yes	no
90	yes	yes	yes	no
90	yes	yes		yes
100	yes			
90	yes	yes	yes	no
90	yes	no	no	no
100	yes	yes	yes	no
.....	yes	no	no	no
85	yes	yes	yes	no
75	yes	yes	no	no
100	yes	yes	yes	no
10	yes	no	no	no
75	yes	no	no	no
90	yes	yes	yes	no
90	yes	yes	yes	no
75	yes	no	no	no
75	yes	yes	yes	no
90	yes	yes	yes	no
65	yes	no	no	no
100		yes	no	no
65	yes	yes	yes	no
50	yes	no	no	no
100	no			
100	yes	yes	yes	no
35	yes	no	no	no
75	yes	no	no	no
65	yes	no		yes
95	yes	yes	yes	yes
95	yes	yes	yes	yes
95	yes	yes	no	no

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Your trade?	Its present condition?	Work by day, week, month or job?	Wages per day?	Wages paid weekly or monthly?
Clay	2	carpenter	fair	day	$1 00	
Cleveland	1	blacksmith	good	day	1 50	weekly
Cleveland	2	printer	fair	job	1 00	weekly
Cleveland	3	machinist	good	job	3 50	
Columbus	1	book-keeper	good	month	1 35	monthly
Craven	1	lumbering	dull	day	3 50	weekly
Craven	2	lumbering	dull			weekly
Craven	3	carpenter	poor	day	1 00	weekly
Craven	4	lumbering	dull	day	2 00	weekly
Craven	5	printer	good	piece	2 00	optional
Craven	6	brickmason	dull	day	2 50	weekly
Craven	7	boiler-maker	fair	day	2 50	monthly
Craven	8	carpenter	fair	day	1 50	monthly
Craven	9	carpenter	good	job		
Craven	10	machinist	good	month	2 00	monthly
Craven	11	carpenter	good	day	1 50	weekly
Craven	12	blacksmith	good	day	2 00	weekly
Cumberland	1	cooper	dull	week	1 50	weekly
Cumberland	2	moulder	dull	day	50	weekly
Cumberland	3	carpenter			1 00	semi-monthly
Cumberland	4	agent	dull	commission		
Cumberland	5	machinist	dull	month	2 00	either
Cumberland	6	brick-mason	dull	job		
Currituck	1	overseer		year		weekly
Currituck	2	carpenter	good	day	1 50	
Currituck	3	brick-mason	dull	day	2 50	weekly
Davidson	1	chair-maker	good	day	80	weekly
Davidson	2	miller	fair		40	
Davidson	3	carpenter	good	day	80	semi-monthly
Davidson	4	brick-mason	good		2 00	semi-monthly
Davidson	5	shoemaker	fair	job	1 25	
Davie	1	carpenter	fair	day	1 25	either
Davie	2	brick-mason	dull	job	1 50	weekly
Duplin	1	horticulturist	fair	week	50	weekly
Duplin	2	carpenter	good	either	50	weekly
Durham	1	dyer		day	75	weekly
Durham	2	printer	fair	hour	3 00	weekly
Durham	3	gardener		job		weekly
Durham	4	shoemaker	poor	job	1 50	daily
Durham	5	moulder	bad			
Durham	6	brick-mason	bad		1 50	weekly
Durham	7	laborer		day	75	weekly
Edgecombe	1	painter	poor	either	1 75	weekly
Forsyth	1	book-keeper	fair	day		semi-monthly
Forsyth	2	moulder	dull	week	2 00	weekly
Forsyth	3	carpenter	fair		1 50	weekly
Forsyth	4	wagon maker	dull	day	1 00	
Forsyth	5	wagon-maker	fair	day	90	as needed

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Are you paid in cash?	Do you trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?	Do you work overtime?	If so, how paid?	have advantage of goods at cost, etc.?	Docked for lost time?
weekly	yes	yes	yes				
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	12½c.p'r hr		yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
monthly	part	yes	yes	no		no	no
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate		yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes				
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	
monthly	yes	yes	yes				no
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes		no				
.....	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	no
either	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no
weekly	no	no	yes	yes	no pay	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	double	no	yes
.....	yes	yes	no	no			
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	part	no	yes	no		yes	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	no
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
semi m'ly	yes		no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no			yes	
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
.....	yes	yes	no	no			yes
weekly	part	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes			no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes				no
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	part	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
.....	yes		no	no			
weekly	yes	yes	no			no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes		no	no			yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	
.....	part	no	no	no		no	yes
monthly	part	yes	no	no		yes	no

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Are there reductions in the nature of fines?	Wages increased or decreased during year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery?	Greatest hindrance to better wages?
Clay	2		no	less employed	want of capital
Cleveland	1	no	no	none	low prices
Cleveland	2	no	no	reduces employees	scarcity of money
Cleveland	3	no	decreased	none	lack of money
Columbus	1	no	decreased		scarcity of money
Craven	1	no	decreased	none	lack of business
Craven	2		no	good	money stagnation
Craven	3	no	no	none	lack of application
Craven	4	no	no	none	poor business
Craven	5	yes	increased	bad	
Craven	6		no		unskilled labor
Craven	7	no	no	reduces employees	lack of money
Craven	8	no	decreased	none	negro labor
Craven	9	no	no	hone	gold standard
Craven	10	no	no	none	over-production
Craven	11	no	decreased	none	hard times
Craven	12	no	increased	bad	excess laborers
Cumberland	1	no	decreased	incre's expert wages	lack of confidence
Cumberland	2	yes	no	none	lack of money
Cumberland	3	no	n		unskilled labor
Cumberland	4		decreased		depression
Cumberland	5	no	no	cuts wages	
Cumberland	6	yes	decreased		unorganized
Currituck	1	no	decreased		low prices
Currituck	2	no	no	none	unskilled labor
Currituck	3	no	no	not much	lack of money
Davidson	1	no	no	decreases wages	unskilled labor
Davidson	2	no	no	none	low prices
Davidson	3	no	increased	none	scarcity of money
Davidson	4	yes	no	reduces prices	
Davidson	5		no	bad	unskilled labor
Davie	1	no	decreased	none	excess of labor
Davie	2	no	no	none	unskilled labor
Duplin	1	no	no	none	
Duplin	2	no	decreased	over-production	low prices
Durham	1	yes	decreased	bad	oppression
Durham	2	no			
Durham	3		decreased		unskilled labor
Durham	4	no	decreased	reduces prices	unskilled labor
Durham	5		decreased	reduces prices	monopoly
Durham	6	no	decreased	injurious	monopoly
Durham	7		no		combines
Edgecombe	1	no	decreased	not much	low prices
Forsyth	1		no	reduces wages	
Forsyth	2		decreased		lack of confidence
Forsyth	3	no	no	depressing	want of capital
Forsyth	4		decreased	bad	monopolies
Forsyth	5	no	no		scarcity of money

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

No. hours constitute a day's work?	Do you favor a 10 hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?	When is your busiest season?	Is your business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journeymen?	At what age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
10	yes	yes	fall			14	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	no			no
10	yes	yes	none	yes	1 to 4	15	yes
10	yes	yes	summer	no	1 to 3	15	yes
10	yes		spring and fall	no		14	
.....	yes	yes	spring	yes		18	yes
10	yes	yes	spring, sum'r, fall	no		12	yes
10	yes		spring and fall	no	1 to 1	14	
10	yes	no	fall and winter	no		16	no
.....	eight	yes	fall	yes		16	yes
10	yes	yes	spring and sum'r	no		15	yes
10	yes	yes	wint'r and spring	yes	2 to 1	15	yes
10	eight	yes	none	no	2 to 1	17	yes
10	yes	yes	spring and sum'r	no		12	
10	yes	yes	none	no		15	yes
10	no	yes	spring and fall	no		18	yes
10	no	yes	fall and winter	yes	1 to 4	15	yes
10	yes	yes	none	no		14	yes
10	yes	yes	winter and spring	no			no
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	no			
12	yes	yes	none			12	yes
12		no	fall and winter	no		18	no
.....			spring and fall			14	yes
12	yes	no	fall and winter	no		15	no
10	yes	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 10	16	no
10 to 12	yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 3	16	yes
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	1 to 6	12	no
.....				no	1 to 3	14	yes
10	yes	no	spring and fall	no			no
10	yes	no	summer and fall				no
.....	yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 1	14	yes
12	yes	yes	summer and fall	no		16	yes
10	yes	no	fall	no	1 to 4	17	no
all day			winter and spring	no			no
all day	no	no	spring	yes	2 to 3	12	no.
11	yes	yes		yes			
10	yes			no	1 to 3		
11	yes	yes		yes		18	no
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	yes
8	no	yes		no	1 to 3	17	yes
11½	yes	yes				14	yes
12	yes	yes		yes		15	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 1	14	yes
12	yes	yes	summer			16	yes
10	yes	yes	spring, fall, wint'r	yes	1 to 4	14	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 5	16	yes
10	yes		winter			15	
10	yes	no	fall and winter	no		18	no

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Do you favor indentured apprentice-ship system?	Sholud apprentice pass common-school examination before entering a trade?	No. of years apprentice should serve?	Has cost of living increased or decreased during year?
Clay	2	no	no		decreased
Cleveland	1	yes	yes	4	decreased
Cleveland	2	yes	yes	4	decreased
Cleveland	3	no	yes	4	decreased
Columbus	1	yes	yes	3	decreased
Craven	1	yes	yes	2	no
Craven	2	yes	yes	6	decreased
Craven	3				decreased
Craven	4	no	yes		decreased
Craven	5		yes	4	increased
Craven	6		yes	3	no
Craven	7	yes	yes	5	decreased
Craven	8	yes	yes	3	decreased
Craven	9	yes	yes	4	decreased
Craven	10	yes	yes	4	decreased
Craven	11			3	decreased
Craven	12	yes	yes	4	increased
Cumberland	1	no	yes	3	decreased
Cumberland	2	no			no
Cumberland	3				
Cumberland	4	yes	yes		no
Cumberland	5	yes	yes	4	decreased
Cumberland	6	yes	yes	4	decreased
Currituck	1	no	yes		decreased
Currituck	2	yes	yes	4	decreased
Currituck	3	yes	yes	4	increased
Davidson	1	yes	yes	4	no
Davidson	2	yes	yes	4	decreased
Davidson	3	no	yes		decreased
Davidson	4	yes	yes	4	no
Davidson	5	yes	yes	2	no
Davie	1	no	yes	4	decreased
Davie	2	yes	no	4	no
Duplin	1	no	yes		decreased
Duplin	2	no	yes		decreased
Durham	1	no	yes		increased
Durham	2				decreased
Durham	3	no	no		no
Durham	4	yes	yes	4	decreased
Durham	5	yes	yes	5	decreased
Durham	6	no	yes		decreased
Durham	7	yes	yes	5	no
Edgecombe	1	yes	yes	3	increased
Forsyth	1	no	yes	4	decreased
Forsyth	2	yes	yes	4	decreased
Forsyth	3	yes	yes	4	no
Forsyth	4	no	yes	1	decreased
Forsyth	5		yes	2	decreased

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Are there reading-rooms or night schools for working people?	What per cent. of your trade read and write?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is there improvement in education?	Is there improvement in morals?	Is financial condition improving?
no	80	yes	yes	no	no
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	100	no	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100	yes	no	yes	yes
no	90	yes	no	yes	no
no		yes	yes	yes	no
no	50		no	no	no
no	65	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100	yes	no	no	no
no	90	yes	yes	no	no
no	98	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	65	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	50	yes	yes	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
no	70	yes	no	no	no
no	90	no	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no			no	no	no
no	100	yes			
no	100		yes	no	no
yes	75		yes		
yes	100		no		
no	90	yes	no	no	no
no		yes	yes	yes	no
no	75	yes	no	yes	yes
no	80	yes	no	no	no
no		yes	yes		no
no	90	yes	no	yes	no
no	85	no	yes	yes	yes
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes		yes
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	50		no	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	75	yes	no	no	no
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	25	yes	no	no	no
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no
yes		yes	yes	no	no
no	25	yes	no	no	no
no	20	yes	no	no	no
no	65	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	yes	yes	no
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	65	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	no	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Your trade?	Its present condition?	Work by day, week, month or job?	Wages per day?	Wages paid weekly or monthly?
Forsyth	6	machinist	dull	day	$ 3 00	weekly
Franklin	1	jeweler	dull	job	75	
Gaston	1	carpenter	good	job	2 50	weekly
Gaston	2	tinner	good	job		weekly
Gaston	3	brickmason	dull	job	2 50	weekly
Gaston	4	painter	poor	job		
Gaston	5	superintendent	dull	day	4 00	monthly
Gates	1	blacksmith	good	job	2 00	
Gates	2	blacksmith	dull	day	1 25	monthly
Graham	1	carpenter	fair	either	1 50	any time
Granville	1	tinner	good	job	1 25	weekly
Granville	2	brickmason	good	day	1 50	weekly
Granville	3	plasterer	poor	day	1 50	
Greene	1	blacksmith	good			
Greene	2	brickmason	good	day	1 50	
Guilford	1	painter	dull	job	2 50	weekly
Guilford	2	brickmason	dull			weekly
Guilford	3	nurseryman	good		75	any time
Guilford	4	tanner	good	either	50	weekly
Guilford	5	carpenter	quiet	either		semi-monthly
Guilford	6	carriagemaker	good	day		weekly
Guilford	7	carpenter	dull	day		weekly
Guilford	8	cabinetmaker	good	day	80	semi-monthly
Guilford	9	miller	fair			weekly
Guilford	10	tailor	good	job	3 00	weekly
Guilford	11	moulder	dull	day	1 50	any time
Guilford	12	cabinetmaker	good	day	1 25	semi-monthly
Guilford	13	printer	good		2 00	weekly
Guilford	14	clerk	fair	day	1 00	semi-monthly
Halifax	1	carriagemaker		day	1 75	weekly
Halifax	2	carpenter	dull	job		weekly
Halifax	3	brickmason	good	either	2 00	weekly
Halifax	4	carpenter	poor	week	1 50	weekly
Halifax	5	painter	fair	week		
Halifax	6	carpenter	fair	day	1 25	weekly
Haywood	1	dentist	fair	day	75	both
Henderson	1	knitter	good	piece		monthly
Henderson	2	carpenter	fair			monthly
Henderson	3	brickmason	dull	either	1 00	weekly
Henderson	4	carpenter	dull	day	1 50	weekly
Henderson	5	builder	dull	contract	1 50	weekly
Hertford	1	brickmason	poor	either	2 50	either
Hertford	2	carpenter	dull			monthly
Iredell	1	carpenter	dull	day	1 50	weekly
Iredell	2	tanner	dull	day	1 50	weekly
Iredell	3	moulder	fair	day	1 50	weekly
Iredell	4	tanner	good			

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Favor weekly or monthly payment?	Are you paid in cash?	Do you trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?	Do you work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Do you have advantage of goods at cost?	Docked for lost time?
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½&d'b'le time	no	yes
.....	yes	yes	no			no	
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
weekly	yes	yes	yes				
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....	part	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes				yes	
weekly	part	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	part	yes	no	yes	30c. per hour	no	no
weekly	yes	yes					yes
.....	yes	yes					
weekly		yes	yes	no		no	yes
.....	yes		yes				
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate		yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		yes	no
monthly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	no
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	part	no	no	yes	no pay	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	part		no	no		no	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no			
monthly	yes						
weekly	part	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
monthly	yes	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
.....	yes	yes	no	no			
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes		no			
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes
.....		yes					

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Are there reductions in the nature of fines?	Wages increased or decreased during the year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery?	Greatest hindrance to better wages?	No. hours constitute a day's work?
Forsyth 6	no	no	reduces wages	emigration	10
Franklin 1		decreased		sc'ty of m'n'y	10
Gaston 1	no	no	bad	unorganized	10
Gaston 2		no		machinery	10
Gaston 3	no	decreased			10
Gaston 4	no	decreased	reduces wages	excess of l'br's	13
Gaston 5	no	no	none	unskld labor	12
Gates.....1		decreased	incrs wages	competition	10
Gates.....2	no	no		unorganized	10 to 12
Graham 1	no	no	none	sc'ty of money	10
Granville.....1	no	no	reduces wages	agitation	10
Granville.....2	no	decreased	reduces wages	unskld labor	10
Granville.....3	no	decreased		sc'ty of money	10
Greene.....1	no	increased			
Greene 2	no	decreased		sc'ty of m'n'y	10
Guilford.....1	no	decreased		scab workmen	10
Guilford.....2	no	decreased	redcs no. l'br's		10
Guilford.....3		no			
Guilford.....4	no	no	good	low prices	10
Guilford.....5	no	no			10
Guilford.....6		no	bad	monopoly	10
Guilford.....7	no	no	good	hard times	10
Guilford.....8	no	decreased	reduces wages	cutting prices	10
Guilford.....9	no	increased			10
Guilford.....10	no	no	none	excess of labor	10
Guilford.....11	no	decreased	none	emigration	9¾
Guilford.....12	no	no			10
Guilford.....13	no	no	redcs no. l'br's	financl deprsn	10
Guilford.....14	no	increased	none	low prices	10
Halifax..... 1	no	no	none	cutting prices	10
Halifax.....2	no	decreased			
Halifax.....3	no	no	good	sct'y of m'n'y	10
Halifax.....4	no	decreased		unorganized	10
Halifax.....5	no	no	reduces wages	unskld labor	
Halifax.....6		no	redcs no. l'br's		10
Haywood.....1	no	decreased	redcs no. l'br's	machinery	10
Henderson.....1			chpns product	overprodctn	11
Henderson.....2	no	decreased	incrs wages	lack of eductn	12
Henderson.....3	no	decreased	bad	low tariff	10
Henderson.....4	no	decreased	reduces wages	excess of l'b'rs	10
Henderson.....5	yes	decreased	reduces wages	sc'ty of work	10
Hertford.....1	yes	no	raises wages	sc'ty of m'n'y	12
Hertford.....2	no	no	none	low prices	12
Iredell.....1	yes	no		scab workmen	10
Iredell.....2		decreased		business dull	10
Iredell.....3	no	no	none	strngcy m'ney	10
Iredell.....4		no	good		10

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Do you favor a 10-hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?	When is your busiest season?	Is your business crowded with boys?	What should be proportion of boys to journeymen?	At what age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
yes		fall	no	1 to 10	16	
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		7	yes
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		16	no
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		15	
yes	yes	fall	yes		15	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes			yes
no	no		no		15	no
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		14	yes
yes	yes	fall			16	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no			
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 10	15	yes
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	2 to 1	14	yes
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		12	yes
yes		fall	no		16	
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes		14	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		16	yes
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	no
no	no					
yes	no	fall	no	1 to 1	13	no
yes	no		no		15	yes
yes	yes	spring, sum'r & fall	yes		18	no
yes	yes	fall and winter	no			
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	3 to 2	16	no
yes	yes		no			
yes	yes	spring, fall & winter	no	1 to 5	16	yes
eight	yes	spring, fall & winter	no		19	yes
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		12	no
yes	no	spring and fall	yes	1 to 6	14	
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		15	yes
yes		fall and winter	no			
yes	yes	fall	no		15	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		15	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 5	18	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 4	16	yes
yes	no	fall and winter	no		14	no
yes	yes		no			yes
no	yes		no			
no	no	summer and fall	no		15	no
yes	no	summer	no		16	no
yes		summer and fall	no	1 to 5	16	
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		18	yes
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 1	15	yes
.....			no			
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 5		no
yes	yes	spring, fall & winter	no		18	
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		14	no
yes	yes	fall	no			

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Do you favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentice pass common school examination before entering a trade?	Number years apprentice should serve?	Has cost of living increased or decreased during the year?
Forsyth	6	yes	yes	4	decreased
Franklin	1	yes	yes	4	decreased
Gaston	1	yes	yes	6	decreased
Gaston	2	yes		3	decreased
Gaston	3	yes	yes	6	
Gaston	4				decreased
Gaston	5	no	yes		decreased
Gates	1	yes	yes	7	increased
Gates	2	no	yes	5	decreased
Granville	1	yes	yes	6	decreased
Granville	2	no	yes	4	decreased
Granville	3	yes	yes	3	decreased
Graham	1	yes	yes		no
Greene	1	yes	yes	3	decreased
Greene	2	yes	yes	5	no
Guilford	1	yes	yes	5	increased
Guilford	2	yes	yes	7	decreased
Guilford	3				
Guilford	4	yes	yes	5	decreased
Guilford	5		yes		decreased
Guilford	6	yes	no	3	
Guilford	7		yes		decreased
Guilford	8	no	no		increased
Guilford	9	yes	yes	3	no
Guilford	10		yes	5	
Guilford	11	yes	yes	5	decreased
Guilford	12	yes	yes	7	decreased
Guilford	13	yes	no	5	no
Guilford	14				decreased
Haywood	1			5	decreased
Halifax	1				decreased
Halifax	2	yes	yes	3	decreased
Halifax	3	yes	yes	5	no
Halifax	4	yes	yes	3	decreased
Halifax	5	yes	yes	4	decreased
Halifax	6	yes	yes	3	decreased
Henderson	1				
Henderson	2	no	yes		decreased
Henderson	3	no	no	3	no
Henderson	4	yes	yes	7	increased
Henderson	5	yes	yes	3	decreased
Hertford	1	yes	yes	5	decreased
Hertford	2	yes	no		decreased
Iredell	1	no	no		no
Iredell	2	yes	yes	3	no
Iredell	3	no	no		no
Iredell	4		yes	2	no

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people?	What per cent of your trade read and write?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is there improvement in education?	Is there improvement in morals?	Is financial condition improving?
no	90	yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	no	no	no
yes	90	yes	yes	no	yes
yes					
no	90	yes	no	no	no
no	90	yes			
no	95	yes	no	no	yes
no	65	yes	yes	no	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	10	yes	no	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	no	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes		
no	75	yes	yes	no	no
no	75	yes	no	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	no	
no		yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	100	yes			
yes	75	yes	no	no	no
yes	100	yes		yes	no
yes		yes	yes	no	no
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	no
	60	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no		no	yes		
no	100	yes	yes		
no	50	yes	yes	no	yes
no	25	yes	yes	no	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	90		yes	yes	yes
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	50	yes	yes		no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100	yes	yes	no	no
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	75	yes	no		no
no	75	yes	no	no	no
no		no	no	no	no
no	100	no	yes	yes	no
no	35	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	no	no	no
no	95	yes	no	no	no
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes		
no		yes	yes		

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Your trade?	Its present condition?	Work by day, week, month or job?	Wages per day?	Wages paid weekly or monthly?
Iredell	5	shoemaker	dull	job	$.65	weekly
Iredell	6	tinner			1.50	weekly
Jackson	1	tanner	good			weekly
Johnston	1	brickmason	fair	job	2.00	
Johnston	2	carpenter	good	month	1.00	monthly
Lenoir	1	blacksmith		job		
Lenoir	2	carriagem'k'r	fair	week	2.00	weekly
Lenoir	3	painter	fair	week	2.00	weekly
Lincoln	1	brickmason	good	job	1.75	
Lincoln	2	canner				
Macon	1	harnessmaker	fair	job	2.50	daily
Macon	2	brickmason	dull	day	2.50	weekly
Macon	3	carpenter	dull			weekly
Madison	1	carpenter	bad	job	1.00	weekly
Martin	1	carriagem'k'r	dull	day	1.00	either
Martin	2	machinist	poor	day	2.50	weekly
McDowell	1	brickmason	dull	either	1.50	both
McDowell	2	carpenter	bad	week	1.50	weekly
Mecklenburg	1	painter	bad	contract		weekly
Mecklenburg	2	machinist	good	day	2.00	weekly
Mecklenburg	3	printer	good	week	1.50	weekly
Mecklenburg	4	book-keeper		week	2.00	weeyly
Mecklenburg	5	moulder	good	day	2.50	weekly
Mecklenburg	6	launderer	good	week	3.00	weekly
Mecklenburg	7	laborer	bad	either		either
Mecklenburg	8	machinist		week	1.75	weekly
Mecklenburg	9	carpenter	dull	week	1.00	weekly
Mecklenburg	10	tailor	good	piece		weekly
Mecklenburg	11	brickmason	fair	job	2.00	weekly
Mecklenburg	12	carpenter	fair	day		weekly
Mecklenburg	13	tailor	good	week		weekly
Mitchell	1	jeweler	bad			
Mitchell	2	carpenter	dull	job	1.50	
Montgomery	1	carpenter	fair	day	1.00	weekly
Montgomery	2	carpenter	fair	day	.60	weekly
Montgomery	3	mason	dull	job	1.50	weekly
Moore	1	carriagem'k'r	fair	day	2.00	either
Moore	2	carpenter	fair	day	2.00	weekly
Moore	3	cabinetmaker				
Moore	4	carpenter	fair	day	1.50	weekly
Moore	5	clerk	good	month	1.25	monthly
Moore	6	carpenter	good	month	.60	monthly
Moore	7	machinist	good			weekly
Moore	8	carpenter	bad			monthly
New Hanover	1	architect	dull	either	1.50	weekly
New Hanover	2	brickmason	good	job		weekly
New Hanover	3	stevedore	bad	job		weekly

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Are you paid in cash?	Do you trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?	Do you work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Do you have advantage of goods at cost?	Docked for lost time?
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
.....	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes		yes				
.....	yes	yes	no			no	no
monthly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....	part	yes					
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	
weekly		yes					no
weekly	part	yes	yes	yes		yes	no
weekly	yes	yes	no	no	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no				
weekly	no	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
weekly	part	yes	no	yes	no pay	no	yes
weekly	part	yes	no	yes	no pay	no	yes
weekly	part	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	yes	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ and double	yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes
either	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no			yes
weekly	yes		yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes
.....							
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
monthly	no	yes	no	no			yes
weekly	no	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	part	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	no pay	yes	yes
.....	part						
weekly	yes	yes	no			no	
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes		no	no
.....	yes	yes	yes				yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			no
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	
.....	yes	yes	no	yes		no	yes

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Are there reductions in the nature of fines?	Wages increased or decreased during the year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery?	Greatest hindrance to better wages?	Number of hours constitute a day's work?
Iredell	5	no	decreased	bad	sc'r'y of mon'y	11
Iredell	6	no	no	ov'rpr'duct'n	bus'ss d'prss'n	10
Jackson	1	no		none	free trade	10
Johnston	1	no	no		sc'r'y of mon'y	
Johnston	2	no	no	none	low prices	
Lenoir	1		decreased			
Lenoir	2		no	redcs no. l'brs		10
Lenoir	3	no	no	redcs no. l'brs	unskilled men	10
Lincoln	1	no	no		lack of money	11
Lincoln	2			depressing	low prices	
Macon	1	no	no	none	lack of money	10
Macon	2	no	no	none	no work	10
Macon	3	no	decreased	redcs no l'brs	lack of money	10
Madison	1	no	decreased	reduces prices	no work	10
Martin	1	no	no	organization	lack of money	10
Martin	2	no	decreased	skilled labor	sc'r'y of mon'y	10
McDowell	1	no	decreased		agitation	all day
McDowell	2	no	decreased	reduces wages	hard times	12
Mecklenburg	1	no	decreased		free trade	10
Mecklenburg	2	no	decreased	reduces wages	unskilled lab'r	10
Mecklenburg	3	no	decreased	none	lack of bus'ss	9
Mecklenburg	4	no	no	none	ignorance	10
Mecklenburg	5	no	no	incr's wages		10
Mecklenburg	6	no	no	incr's wages		10
Mecklenburg	7	no	no	none	politics	10 to 12
Mecklenburg	8	no	increased		unskilled lab'r	10
Mecklenburg	9	no	no	none	hard times	10
Mecklenburg	10	no	no		low prices	10
Mecklenburg	11	no	decreased	reduces wages	excess of labor	10
Mecklenburg	12	no	no			10
Mecklenburg	13		no		competition	10
Mitchell	1					10
Mitchell	2		decreased			10
Montgomery	1	no	increased	none	low tariff	12
Montgomery	2	no	no	none	sc'r'y of mon'y	12
Montgomery	3	no	no	raises wages	excess of labor	11
Moore	1	no	increased		cheap labor	10
Moore	2	no	no		hard times	10 to 12
Moore	3		decreased	reduces wages	cheap work	
Moore	4	no	no		sc'r'y of mon'y	10
Moore	5		increased			12
Moore	6	no	increased		low prices	11 to 12
Moore	7	no	decreased			10
Moore	8	no	no	incr's wages	low prices	10
New Hanover	1	no	decreased	redcs no. l'brs	ov'rpr'duct'n	10
New Hanover	2	no	no	none	finc'l question	10
New Hanover	3	yes	decreased	decr's wages		8 to 10

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Do you favor a ten hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?	When is your busiest season?	Is your business crowded with boys?	What should be proportion of boys to journeymen?	At what age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		12	yes
yes	no	summer	no	1 to 3	15	no
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 5	18	yes
no	no	fall	no		16	yes
no	no	spring and summer	no		12	no
yes	yes		no		12	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes	1 to 4	15	yes
no	yes	summer	yes		16	yes
no	no	fall	yes	1 to 3	18	no
.....						no
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		12	yes
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 4	15	yes
yes	yes	spring	no		18	no
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	2 to 3	14	yes
yes	no	fall	no	1 to 3	16	no
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		18	
yes	yes		no	1 to 4	16	yes
yes	yes		no	1 to 5	14	yes
yes	no	spring	no	1 to 5	18	yes
yes	no	summer and fall	yes	4 to 1	18	yes
yes	yes	fall	yes	2 to 3	16	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	16	yes
yes	no		no	1 to 4	16	no
yes		summer	no		18	no
yes	no	fall and winter	no		16	yes
yes	no	winter	no		15	no
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 1	14	yes
yes			no		12	yes
yes	yes	spr'g, sum'r and fall	no	1 to 2	16	yes
yes	no	summer and fall	no			
yes					12	yes
yes	yes	summer and fall			15	no
yes	yes	fall	yes	1 to 8	10	yes
yes	yes	fall	yes		12	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	3 to 1	16	yes
yes	yes	spr'g, sum'r and fall	no	1 to 2	13	yes
yes	yes	summer	yes		18	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		16	
yes			yes		16	yes
yes	yes	fall and winter			15	yes
yes	yes		no		14	yes
no		summer	no		16	
yes	yes	fall	no		16	no
yes	no	sum'r, fall and w'nt'r	no		16	no
yes	yes	spr'g, sum'r and fall	no		17	yes
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 5	17	yes
no	yes	fall	yes		17	yes

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Do you favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentice pass common school examination before entering a trade?	Number years apprentice should serve?	Has cost of living increased or decreased during the year?
Iredell	5	yes	yes	6	increased
Iredell	6	yes	yes	3	decreased
Jackson	1	yes	yes	3	
Johnston	1	yes	yes	2	decreased
Johnston	2	yes			no
Lenoir	1			7	decreased
Lenoir	2	yes	yes	3	no
Lenoir	3	yes	yes	5	decreased
Lincoln	1		yes	3	decreased
Lincoln	2	no	no		decreased
Macon	1	yes	yes	3	decreased
Macon	2	yes	yes	2	no
Macon	3	no	yes	4	decreased
Madison	1	yes	yes	3	no
Martin	1	no	no		decreased
Martin	2	yes	yes	3	decreased
McDowell	1	yes	yes	2	decreased
McDowell	2	yes	yes	3	no
Mecklenburg	1	yes	yes	3	no
Mecklenburg	2	yes	yes	4	no
Mecklenburg	3	yes	yes	4	no
Mecklenburg	4	yes	yes	4	no
Mecklenburg	5	yes	yes	6	no
Mecklenburg	6	yes	yes	4	decreased
Mecklenburg	7	yes	yes	4	decreased
Mecklenburg	8	yes	yes	3	decreased
Mecklenburg	9	yes	yes	2	decreased
Mecklenburg	10	yes			
Mecklenburg	11	yes	yes	3	decreased
Mecklenburg	12				decreased
Mecklenburg	13				decreased
Mitchell	1		no		
Mitchell	2	yes	no	3	decreased
Montgomery	1	yes	yes	3	
Montgomery	2	no	no		no
Montgomery	3	yes	yes	5	increased
Moore	1	yes	yes	5	no
Moore	2	no	no	5	decreased
Moore	3	yes	yes	5	decreased
Moore	4	yes	yes		no
Moore	5	yes	yes	2	decreased
Moore	6			3	decreased
Moore	7	yes	yes	5	decreased
Moore	8	yes	yes	4	decreased
New Hanover	1	yes	yes	4	decreased
New Hanover	2	no	no	4	decreased
New Hanover	3	yes	yes	7	no

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES—CONTINUED.

Are there reading-rooms or night schools for working people?	What per cent. of your trade read and write?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is there improvement in education?	Is there improvement in morals?	Is financial condition improving?
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	no	no	no
no		yes			
no	75	no	yes	yes	yes
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	no	no	no
no	95	yes	yes	yes	yes
no		yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
no		yes	no	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	85	yes	no	no	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	80	yes	no	no	no
no		yes			no
no	75	yes	no	no	no
yes	100	yes	yes	no	no
yes	98	yes	no	no	no
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes		
yes	100	no	yes	yes	yes
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	50	yes	yes	no	no
yes		yes			no
no	80	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100		yes	yes	
yes	100	yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	90	yes	no	yes	yes
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100	yes	no	yes	no
no	95	yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no		yes	yes	yes	no
no	90		yes	yes	yes
.....	100				
no	80	yes	yes	no	no
no	70	yes	yes	no	no
yes	75	no	no	no	no
no	10	yes	yes		no

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Your trade?	Its present condition?	Work by day, week, month, or job?	Wages per day?	Wages paid weekly or monthly?
New Hanover.....4	carpenter	dull			weekly
New Hanover.....5	machinist	fair	day		weekly
New Hanover.....6	carpenter	dull	week	$2.00	weekly
Northampton.....1	machinist	dull	day	3.00	monthly
Onslow 1	cabinet-maker	good	job		weekly
Onslow 2	teacher	dull	month	1.00	monthly
Onslow 3	blacksmith	dull	job		
Orange.....1	machinist	fair	day	2.50	weekly
Orange 2	contractor	fair	day	2.25	weekly
Orange.....3	carpenter	good	day	1.50	weekly
Pender 1	carpenter	dull	job	1.00	monthly
Perquimans 1	blacksmith			2.00	weekly
Person 1	carpenter	bad		1.50	weekly
Polk 1	brick-mason	dull	day	2.00	either
Polk 2	carpenter	fair	either	1.50	either
Randolph 1	tailor				weekly
Randolph 2	cabinet-maker	good	day		monthly
Randolph 3	wagon-maker	good		1.00	weekly
Randolph 4	carpenter	dull	day	1.50	weekly
Richmond.....1	blacksmith		day	1.25	either
Richmond.....2	carpenter	dull			
Robeson.....1	harness maker	dull	job	1.50	
Robeson.....2	shoemaker	dull	job		either
Robeson.....3	butcher	dull	either	75	either
Robeson.....4	carpenter	dull	day	1.50	weekly
Robeson.....5	machinist	good	job		
Robeson.....6	painter	fair	job	1.50	weekly
Rockingham 1	painter	dull	day	1.50	
Rockingham 2	carpenter	dull		1.50	weekly
Rowan 1	mason	good	day	1.00	monthly
Rutherford.....1	harness maker	dull	job		
Sampson.....1	teacher	fair	month	1.25	
Stanly 1	carpenter	dull			
Stanly 2	wagon-maker	good	job		
Stanly 3	cabinet-maker	fair	day	1.25	weekly
Stokes 1	tanner	dull			weekly
Stokes 2	carpenter	dull	job	.45	monthly
Stokes 3	druggist	good			
Stokes 4	cabinet-maker	dull			daily
Stokes 5	tanner	bad	month	.55	monthly
Stokes 6	miller	good		.40	monthly
Stokes 7	carpenter	dull	day	2.00	
Stokes 8	cabinet-maker	dull	job		weekly
Surry 1	contractor	dull	job		monthly
Surry 2	cabinet-maker	fair	day	1.25	weekly
Swain.....1	clerk	good		.75	either
Swain.....2	tanner	good			
Union.....1	cooper				

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Are you paid in cash?	Do you trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?	Do you have advantage of goods at cost?	Docked for lost time?
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	double time		yes
weekly	yes		yes	yes	1½ time	yes	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no			yes
weekly	no	yes	no	no			
weekly	part	no	no	no		no	
monthly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	part	yes	no			no	
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no			no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	part	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes		no	no		yes	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	no pay		
weekly	yes	yes	no			no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	no
.....							
weekly	part	no	no			no	
weekly	part	no				no	
weekly	part	no	yes	no		yes	yes
weekly	part	no	no	yes	no pay	no	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	no pay	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no
weekly	no		no				
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	no pay	no	no
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	no
weekly	part	no	no	no		no	yes
weekly							
monthly	yes	yes	yes			no	no
.....							
.....	part						
monthly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
either	part	yes					
monthly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	no
weekly	part		no	yes		no	yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
monthly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....							
.....			yes				

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Are there reductions in the nature of fines?	Wages increased or decreased during the year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery?	Greatest hindrance to better wages?
New Hanover 4	no	no	none	low prices
New Hanover 5	no	increased	none	lack of work
New Hanover 6	no	no		unsettled curr'ncy
Northampton 1				
Onslow 1		decreased	decreases wages	labor-sav. mach'y
Onslow 2	no	no	reduces No. employees	lack of money
Onslow 3		decreased	decreases wages	scarcity of money
Orange 1		decreased	reduces wages	loafers
Orange 2	no	decreased	reduces wages	scarcity of money
Orange 3	no	no		
Pender 1	no	decreased		hard times
Perquimans 1	no	decreased		
Person 1	no	decreased	reduces wages	scarcity of money
Polk 1	no	decreased	bad	unskilled labor
Polk 2	no	no	reduces wages	hard times
Randolph 1	no	no	bad	unorganized
Randolph 2	no	increased	none	excess of laborers
Randolph 3	no	decreased		politics
Randolph 4	no	decreased	reduces No. laborers	lack of money
Richmond 1	no	no	reduces wages	lack of money
Richmond 2		decreased	reduces wages	free silver
Robeson 1	no	decreased	reduces wages	lack of money
Robeson 2		no	reduces wages	
Robeson 3		no		machinery
Robeson 4	no	decreased	reduces wages	unorganized
Robeson 5		no	reduces wages	lack of money
Robeson 6	no	decreased	reduces wages	competition
Rockingham 1	no	no		
Rockingham 2	no	decreased		scarcity of money
Rowan 1	no	no	none	scarcity of money
Rutherford 1	no	no	reduces wages	
Sampson 1	no	no		gold standard
Stanly 1	no	decreased	reduces wages	lack of money
Stanly 2		increased	increases wages	unskilled labor
Stanly 3	no	no	none	lack of skill
Stokes 1		no	none	
Stokes 2	no	no	reduces wages	lack of money
Stokes 3			none	lack of money
Stokes 4	no	no	reduces wages	lack of money
Stokes 5	yes	decreased		scarcity of money
Stokes 6		decreased	reduces wages	overproduction
Stokes 7	no	no	none	scarcity of work
Stokes 8		decreased		scarcity of money
Surry 1	no	decreased	reduces wages	scarcity of money
Surry 2	no	no		scarcity of money
Swain 1	no	no	reduces wages	scarcity of money
Swain 2		decreased	reduces wages	lack of money
Union 1		decreased	none	lack of money

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Number of hours constitute a day's work?	Do you favor a ten-hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?	When is your busiest season?	Is your business crowded with boys?	What should be the proportion of boys to journeymen?	At what age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
11	no	no	summer	no		16	yes
10	yes	no	spr'g, fall & winter	no		18	no
10	yes	no		no			no
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	no		17	
10	yes	yes	fall		1 to 7	17	yes
10	no	yes	spr'g, fall & winter	no		16	
10	yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 1	14	yes
10	yes	yes	summer and fall			16	yes
10	yes	yes	summer and fall	yes	1 to 5	15	yes
10	yes	yes	summer and fall	no		16	yes
10	yes	yes	spring and fall	no		15	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	no		17	yes
10	yes	yes	summer	no	1 to 50	16	yes
10	yes	yes	spring & summer	no		15	yes
10	yes	yes	spr'g, fall & winter	no		16	yes
10	yes	yes	spring and fall	no		12	yes
10	yes	no	fall and winter	yes		12	no
10	yes	yes	spring and fall	no		10	no
12	yes	yes	spr'g, fall & winter	yes		16	yes
12	yes	yes	fall and winter	no		12	yes
10	yes	yes	fall		1 to 10	12	yes
.....	yes	yes	fall and winter	no		16	yes
12	yes	yes	fall and winter			12	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	yes		12	yes
all day	yes	yes	spr'g, fall & winter	yes		16	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	yes		16	yes
12	yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	1 to 1	15	yes
10	yes	yes	spring & summer	no		15	yes
all day	yes	yes	summer	no		15	no
10	yes	yes	spr'g, sum'r & fall	yes	1 to 1	12	yes
12	no	no	fall and winter			12	no
6	no	yes	fall and winter	no		10	no
10	yes		fall	no		12	
10 to 12	no	no				16	yes
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	no		12	no
10	yes	yes					
10	yes		spring	no		12	
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 4	16	no
12	yes	yes		no			
14	yes	yes	summer	no		17	yes
10	yes	yes		no			
10 to 15	yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 6	16	no
all day	yes	yes	summer and fall	no		17	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	yes		15	
10	yes	yes	fall and winter	no		15	no
10	yes		spring and fall	no	1 to 4	10	yes
.....		no					
10	yes	no	fall and winter				

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Do you favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentice pass common school examination before entering a trade?	No. years apprentice should serve?	Has cost of living increased or decreased during the year?
New Hanover	4	no	yes		decreased
New Hanover	5	no	yes	4	no
New Hanover	6	yes	no	3	no
Northampton	1	yes	yes	4	decreased
Onslow	1	yes	yes	4	decreased
Onslow	2	yes	yes	8	no
Onslow	3	yes	no	4	decreased
Orange	1		yes	4	decreased
Orange	2	yes	yes	6	no
Orange	3	no	no		decreased
Pender	1	yes	yes	5	no
Perquimans	1			3	increased
Person	1	yes	yes	2	decreased
Polk	1	yes	yes		decreased
Polk	2	yes	yes	2	no
Randolph	1	yes	yes	5	no
Randolph	2	yes	yes	4	decreased
Randolph	3	yes	yes		decreased
Randolph	4	yes	yes	5	decreased
Richmond	1	yes	yes	3	no
Richmond	2	yes	yes	5	decreased
Robeson	1	yes	no		no
Robeson	2		yes		no
Robeson	3				no
Robeson	4	yes	yes	5	decreased
Robeson	5	yes	yes	3	no
Robeson	6	yes	yes	5	no
Rockingham	1		yes	4	decreased
Rockingham	2		no	3	
Rowan	1	yes	no	7	decreased
Rutherford	1		yes	3	no
Sampson	1	yes	yes	5	increased
Stanly	1	no			decreased
Stanly	2	yes	yes	4	no
Stanly	3				decreased
Stokes	1			3	decreased
Stokes	2		no		decreased
Stokes	3	no	yes	5	decreased
Stokes	4				decreased
Stokes	5	yes	yes	5	decreased
Stokes	6	yes	yes	3	decreased
Stokes	7	yes	yes	4	no
Stokes	8	yes	yes	3	decreased
Surry	1	yes	no	5	decreased
Surry	2	yes	yes	3	no
Swain	1	yes	yes	7	no
Swain	2		yes	7	
Union	1				decreased

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people?	What per cent. of your trade read and write?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is there improvement in education?	Is there improvement in morals?	Is financial condition improving?
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	100	yes	yes		
.....		no	yes		no
no					
no	90	yes	yes		no
no	100	yes	no	no	no
no	50	yes	no	no	no
no	90	yes			
no	80	yes	no	no	no
no	95	yes	yes	no	no
no	100		yes	yes	no
no		no	yes		
no	33	yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no	95	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100		no	no	no
no	25	yes	no	no	no
no	90	yes	no	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
no	25	yes	no	no	no
no		yes	yes	yes	yes
no	50	yes	no	no	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
.....	90	yes	yes	yes	
no	100	yes	no	no	no
no	50	no	yes		
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	75	yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	yes	no	no
no	75		yes	no	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	yes	yes	no
no	25	yes	no	no	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	no	no	no
no	75	yes	no	no	
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
no	65	yes	no	no	no
no	98		yes	yes	no
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	65	yes	yes	yes	no
no	50	yes	no	yes	no
.....	90				

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.		Your trade?	Its present condition?	Work by day, week, month or job?	Wages per day?	Wages paid by the day, weekly or monthly?
Wake	1	carpenter		week	$ 1 00	weekly
Wake	2	miller		day	1 50	weekly
Wake	3	tailor		week	2 00	weekly
Wake	4	machinist	dull	hour	2 50	monthly
Wake	5	brickmason	dull	job	2 00	
Wake	6	harnessmaker		week	1 50	weekly
Wake	7	pressman	fair	week	1 75	weekly
Wake	8	machinist	dull		3 00	monthly
Wake	9	printer	dull	week	2 33⅓	weekly
Warren	1	civil engineer	dull			
Watauga	1	carpenter	dull	job	2 00	
Wayne	1	machinist	fair	day		weekly
Wayne	2	printer	dull	contract	1 65	weekly
Wayne	3	plasterer	dull	job	3 00	weekly
Wayne	4	tanner	good	month	1 00	monthly
Wayne	5	painter	bad	job	2 00	
Wayne	6	cabinetmaker	good	day		weekly
Wayne	7	carpenter	good	day	2 00	weekly
Wilkes	1	cerpenter	fair	job		either
Wilkes	2	brickmason	dull	either	1 50	
Yadkin	1	tanner	dull		1 00	
Yadkin	2	blacksmith	fair	job		daily
Yancey	1	blacksmith	dull	job		

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Are you paid in cash?	Do you trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?	Do you have advantage of goods at cost?	Are you docked for lost time?
.....	yes	yes	yes	no			yes
either	yes	yes	yes	no			yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes				yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes
.....	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	no pay	yes	no
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
.....							
weekly	part	yes	yes	yes		no	
weekly	yes	yes		yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		
weekly	yes	yes	no	no			yes
weekly							
weekly	part	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes
weekly	part	no	no	no		no	
weekly	no	no	no	yes		no	yes
weekly	part	no					
.....	part	no	no	no		no	
.....	no	yes	yes	no		no	no

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Are there reductions in the nature of fines?	Have wages increased or decreased during the year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery?	Greatest hindrance to better wages?
Wake 1		no		laziness
Wake 2		no		unskilled labor
Wake 3	no	no		low prices
Wake 4	no	no		excess of laborers
Wake 5	no	decreased	reduces wages	unorganized
Wake 6	no	no	reduces wages	
Wake 7	no		none	
Wake 8	no	no	reduces wages	unskilled labor
Wake 9	no	no	reduces No. men	unskilled labor
Warren..... 1			reduces wages	excess of laborers
Watauga..... 1	no	decreased	reduces wages	inefficiency
Wayne..... 1	no	no	none	uncertain busi'ess
Wayne 2	no	increased	bad	unskilled labor
Wayne 3		decreased		unskilled labor
Wayne 4		no	good	lack of money
Wayne 5		decreased	reduces wages	unskilled labor
Wayne 6	no	no	bad	scarcity of money
Wayne. 7	no	no	none	scarcity of money
Wilkes 1		decreased	none	financi'l depress'n
Wilkes..... 2	no	no	none	lack of money
Yadkin 1		decreased		
Yadkin 2		decreased	reduces wages	machinery
Yancey..... 2		decreased	none	no protection

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

No. hours constitute a day's work?	Dou you favor a ten-hour day?	Should it be fixed by law?	When is your busiest season?	Is your business crowded with boys?	What should be the proportion of boys to journeymen?	At what age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
10			fall and winter	no			
10			fall	no			
11	yes						
10	yes	yes		yes	1 to 5	16	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	no		14	yes
10	yes	yes	fall	no			
9	nine	no	fall and winter	no	1 to 3	15	no
11¼	yes	yes	spring and fall	yes	1 to 5	16	yes
9	nine	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	17	yes
.....	yes	yes				14	yes
.....			winter and spring				
10	yes		summer and fall	no			
10	yes	yes		yes		14	yes
10	yes	yes	spring & summer	no		17	yes
10	yes	yes	spring	no		12	yes
10	no	yes	spring	yes	1 to 8	16	yes
10	yes	yes		no		16	yes
10	yes	yes	spring & summer	no	1 to 3	18	yes
10	yes	yes	spring and fall	yes	1 to 4	16	yes
.....	yes	yes	fall	yes	2 to 1	15	yes
10							
.....			spring	no		13	yes
10	yes	yes	spring and fall	no		12	yes

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

COUNTIES.	Do you favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentice pass a common school examination before entering a trade?	No. of years apprentice should serve.	Has cost of living increased or decreased during the year?
Wake 1				no
Wake 2				no
Wake 3				decreased
Wake 4		yes	4	no
Wake 5	yes	yes	5	no
Wake 6	yes		4	
Wake 7		no	5	
Wake 8	yes	yes	4	no
Wake 9	no	yes	4	decreased
Warren 1	yes	yes		decreased
Watauga 1		yes		
Wayne 1	no	yes	4	decreased
Wayne 2	yes	yes	5	decreased
Wayne 3	yes	yes	4	
Wayne 4	yes	yes	5	decreased
Wayne 5	yes	yes	4	no
Wayne 6	yes	yes	4	decreased
Wayne 7	yes	yes	3	decreased
Wilkes 1	yes	yes	3	decreased
Wilkes 2	yes	yes	5	decreased
Yadkin 1	yes			no
Yadkin 2	yes	yes	7	decreased
Yancey 1	yes	yes	5	decreased

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.—CONTINUED.

Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people?	What per cent. of your trade read and write?	Do you favor compulsory education?	Is there improvement in education?	Is there improvement in morals?	Is financial condition improving?
.....	50				
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
.....		yes	yes	yes	yes
.....	100	yes	yes		yes
no	50	yes	no	no	no
.....		yes			
.....	100	yes	yes		
no	98	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes			
no		yes	no		no
no	100	yes	no	no	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no		yes	yes	yes	no
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no
no	65	yes	no	no	no
no		yes	yes	yes	no
no	10	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	60	yes	no	no	no

LETTERS FROM MECHANICS.

The following letters from mechanics of the several trades give their views as to the needs of the working people.

ORGANIZE LABOR.

STONY POINT, Alexander County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The depression in business generally for the past two years has had a tendency to bring down wages, as well as to secure work by short terms. Our labor system needs some reform. We have no settled prices and are at the mercy of the employer. While men who have served a trade should command fair wages, employers are inclined to cut on wages, and this has worked against first-class tradesmen. Our labor system should be so organized as to have a uniform rate per day, both as to price and hours. As for schools, I think all our industries would be more prosperous if a moderate education were extended to our laboring people, as it would work to their advantage in many ways, and would keep them from being defrauded out of their just rights and earnings. Our labor system should be set on a basis that would encourage labor, and to do this, in my opinion, it should be so regulated as to employ only first-class workmen and shut out cheap and inferior workmen. Let boys serve a trade before seeking employment.

Respectfully,

J. H. MOOSE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, N C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think if the laboring class of people would become more interested in securing themselves homes it would benefit them more than anything I can think of. We need to make more of home support than we do, that is, in this part of the country, and we need more home pride and more home government. We should also have a compulsory school law here in the South, as I think it would be a great advantage to the parents and the children too. As a general thing when public school opens here not more than one-half or two-thirds of the children in this district attend school, the law not being compulsory.

Respectfully,

ALFRED MCDOWELL.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a compulsory school law for children from the age of six to fifteen years, then they should be taught some good trade. After they become journeymen they should be protected by the law the same as the factories are, and should not be compelled by any means to trade or take anything but money, which is the end of the law in all transactions, or pay any fees to the firm for accidents, doctors' fees, or any other thing. I think this plan you have is as good as any I could suggest, and I hope to be able to help you all I can in furthering this cause.

Respectfully,

JESSE CARRINGTON.

NEED PROTECTION.

MT. PLEASANT, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am a carpenter. Now, as to the needs of the working people, would say, first, I think all labor should unite and establish a price for their labor, but in the meantime give the employer a good honest ten hours' work for a fixed price per day. Second, we need money in the country to pay for work; there are a great many men out of work from the fact that there is no money to pay for the work being done. We need more money for the work we do, from the fact that good wages make good labor. A great many men are now employed who are working for very low wages; the result is they do not get enough wages to make them appreciate their job, and I think that cheap labor makes a great many of the class that is known and called deadbeats. I think that laborers should take more interest in the success of their employers, and that they should recognize the laborers and fully compensate for all value received and encourage the laborer by studying his needs, giving all the work he can to the resident workmen by patronizing home folks, thereby writing protection on the door posts, and our homes will be happy.

Respectfully,

G. R. P. MILLER.

ORGANIZE LABOR.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We need a workingman's organization worse than anything else. We have men who contract to build a house for what it costs to get the material, not allowing themselves anything for the work. That is why wages are no better. A contractor should go through a mechanical examination, and if he can stand it, then give bond to stick to the organization.

Then he is to regulate the prices and give a man what he is worth. And that would work well with farmers. Let the farmer regulate the prices of farm produce, not have men who don't know what it takes to raise a bushel of corn or wheat or a pound of cotton. The workman is the backbone of the world; he must get in the lead or we never will see any better times if we do get free coinage of silver.

Respectfully,
R. H. DRY.

BETTER SCHOOLS.

ALLISON, Caswell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the laboring class of young boys and girls should have a better chance to go to school than they have in this neighborhood, for we only have about three months' school in a year—I mean free school—and it is hard to make up a subscription school. I have built me a good small school-house on my land, and employ a teacher from three to five months, and pay them $20 per month and board them. This I have between free schools, and it is cheaper than boarding them off from home. We need more money.

Respectfully,
J. C. ALLISON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—LICENSE MECHANICS.

NEW BERNE, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In replying to your request, would say that perhaps my experience has not been broad enough to give much of the desired information; but as I have had some experience, I will give my opinion as to what would be advantageous to the working people. 1st. No man should be recognized as a mechanic who cannot show that he has served his full time at the trade. 2d. That the law should require every mechanic to pass examination, first, as to his ability as a journeyman; second, as to his qualifications as a master mechanic. The license should be graded as above. Mechanics should be protected the same as a doctor or lawyer. I do not like labor unions. I would favor a law compelling children to go to school until they are fourteen or fifteen; also to compel boys to learn some trade or profession. There are so many married men who would consider a bid from a hod-carrier, and would give him his work if his price was below that of the plasterer. Our trade is overrun with negroes who have never learned a trade.

Respectfully,
B. F. DELAMAR.

BETTER TEACHERS.—PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

NEW BERNE, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if the State would be more careful in its selection of teachers for the schools it would be a good thing. The teaching is more of a physical than mental training. I have several children who attend the schools and none seem to progress very rapidly in their studies. There is no discipline in the schools, and most of the teachers are wholly unfit for the occupation. In regard to the labor system, I would say we need more home industries. Our own people will patronize foreign industries sooner than at home. I have known stuff manufactured at home which could not be sold at home sent abroad and returned at a greater price than first asked. Now, as long as such is the case, we cannot expect the citizens of the State to prosper in their efforts at home industries. I hope after the present campaign things will be better. May God grant it.

Respectfully,

SOL HARRIS.

PUT IDLE LABOR TO WORK.

NEW BERNE, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If there was more money in circulation it would be better for ordinary laborers, but men with good trades are getting along all right. I have not lost a day in four years for the want of work. If there was a law prohibiting so many people from loafing around the towns and cities without employment we would all be better off. If there were factories in this community to employ the idle laborers it would be better for us all. We need something for ordinary labor to do.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. HILL.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR OPERATIVES.

HOPE MILLS, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I know of nothing that would benefit the children in a cotton factory more than a night school. It would at least keep them off of the streets where the larger boys and loafers congregate and use vulgarity as well as profanity. We cannot expect any better of the small boy than to become dissipated when he has nothing to do but stroll about the streets at night with loafers who have no respect for themselves or any one else. Get the children interested in a night school and keep them off the streets at night and in a few years we will see a great change in our young men.

Respectfully,

N. W. HOLMES.

WANT BETTER SCHOOLS.

COINJOCK, Currituck County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The present school system in this county is a farce, so to speak, as most of our schools are overcrowded, some schools having seventy-five to eighty pupils, which is entirely too many for any one man or woman to teach, and on account of the crowded condition of the schools parents think it useless to send their children. We only have four months' school a year, and it should not be less than eight months. I am in favor of paying more school tax for a better school system or none for such as we have now, and the books should be furnished by the State where the parents are unable to buy them. I would also propose that some of the school committee visit the school at least once a month.

Respectfully,
HENRY WELSTED.

LICENSE MECHANICS.

DURHAM, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My honest opinion is, that the mechanics of the South are greatly imposed upon by those who have never served any time learning a trade. Every man who works at any trade should be required to show his diploma as a first-class mechanic. Then those who have gone to the trouble and expense to learn could receive better wages, and those employing them would receive greater value for having employed such. Unskilled labor has done more to detract from skilled labor than any one thing I can conceive of.

Respectfully,
T. J. UTLEY.

ORGANIZE THE WORKING PEOPLE.

DURHAM, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my humble opinion the surest road to benefit the laboring masses is to organize them into something, get them together and educate them of the wrongs that are worked to keep them ignorant of the main causes of their financial troubles. I have been a member of a labor organization for eighteen years; and were it not for that fact I would still be blind and led away from justice to myself, my family and my God. I do not know the bounds of the Bureau, but if it is in accordance with its manner of business, I think that anything it can do to get the masses together and reason over the matter will give more light than anything else, for just as long as they are kept in ignorance of the causes of their depression, just so long will they be deceived. And it is only

through that class (ignorant working people) that the whole country suffers. I do not mean by ignorant to say that such are fools, but they only have one side of the question before them, and it is all they see of it, and all they know of it, and all they think—that is all there is of it.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. SYKES.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GOODWILL, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As to what would be best to better the condition of the laboring people in large tobacco and cotton factories, I cannot say. As to child labor, I certainly think it ought to be prohibited by law; and as to compulsory education, two-thirds of the farmers in North Carolina ought to be made to send their children to school. The teachers of public schools always make out averages above the actual. Parents for the least cause keep their children from school. With only three to four months' school, with unqualified, inexperienced teachers and irregular attendance, the masses of the children are growing up without any education.

Respectfully,

J. G. FULTON.

WANT BETTER PRICES.

SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I worked in a wagon factory for fourteen years in succession, put in full time and made some extra time up to the last four years, when labor-saving machinery and small wages drove me from the business. The business is running now with improved machinery and half the hands it used to employ, and a great deal less wages to those employed. My opinion is, if all trusts and combines could be driven out of existence and the farmer could get the prices he formerly did for farm products times would be better. You press the farmer down in this country and you cripple the mechanic, merchant and all, for the farmer must feed them all. The products of the farm are now below cost of production. Give the farmer better prices for his products; he must have it. Give the laboring man better wages; he must have it.

Respectfully,

J. M. MCCUISTON.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN SHOULD STAND EXAMINATION.

SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I favor a shorter system of working hours during the day and higher prices for skilled labor. I believe there should be a rule in the State requiring an engineer or fireman to stand examination before they are allowed to take charge of an engine or boiler. I think if such were the case we would have less accidents on account of ignorance, and would be money in the pockets of employer, in the way of saving fuel, lubricating and wear and tear of an engine and boiler.

Respectfully,
W. H. TURNER.

BETTER SCHOOLS.

MT. HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I wish to make one suggestion in regard to our public schools. I think that the district committeemen ought not to employ young girls and boys just out of school for teachers, but get men who have had some experience. A man teacher, in my judgment, is much the best, young girls as a rule have too much sport in school, and they don't give the common children the attention they deserve. We only get about four months in the year, and we ought to have the very best of teachers so we could get the full benefit of the time.

Respectfully,
J. F. MCKINIS.

GOOD WILL BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Times are in a critical condition, and Legislature and Congress are not to blame for it. The hard, stony hearts are to blame for it. Times will never get any better until the employer is willing to pay a reasonable price for labor, and who is going to bring this about I don't know. It seems that the ministers smile upon such. The working people don't have time to chew their food, and they know it; children are cursed and kicked about in the mills here, and the Christian people know it. It seems that when the employer pays out a dollar for work he never expects to get that dollar back again. Protection is in favor of the working class. There ought not to be but two political parties. There have been politicians running over our country every two and four years since 1870 telling us to

vote for them and we would be in the land that flowed with milk and honey; and now the third party sings the same old song. The working people will never do any good so long as they are kept stirred up in this way. We need good will between the employer and employee.

Respectfully,

W. E. SMITH.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROBBINSVILLE, Graham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—It would be impossible for any one living in this part of the country to know what would be best for the working people generally, but in my opinion we need better educational advantages, we need some legislation accomplishing this. The number of hours constituting a day's work should be fixed by law. I would favor a compulsory school law; say try it for two years, then if it does not prove satisfactory it can be repealed. We collect money by the law to run schools all over the country and a great many people are so careless as to the education of their children they will not send them even to free schools. Let the law compel them to send for two years then they can see the mistake they have made.

Respectfully,

W. C. PHILLIPS.

CLASSIFY LABOR.

OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think classification is one of the greatest necessities of the laboring class of people. It is an acknowledged fact that low prices are a great failure, but if they were more classified it would no doubt add to a force of higher wages. I think prices should be regulated according to the style, class and competency of the employee, and to establish this system of work it would necessitate a protective mechanics' union. Hoping that you may bring about some means for the betterment of the condition of the employee and laborer, I am,

Respectfully,

HUGH A. POOLE.

LICENSE MECHANICS.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think it would be a good idea to put a license tax on all contracting mechanics, as there are so many bum workmen on the road

who will come to a town and do work for less than we residing workmen can do it and pay house rent and support our families, and it would stop so many boys contracting, as they could not pay the license, and it would enable the older and better workmen to get more work and do it better and give the boys a chance to learn more and get better wages.

Respectfully,

A. P. CHAFFIN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that it should be prescribed by law that every child should attend school until they have reached the age of seventeen or eighteen years. Then they should be made to learn some good trade that requires an apprenticeship of three, four or five years. By that time they are twenty-one or twenty two years of age, and if they will put an hour or two on their books each night during apprenticeship—all of us can find that much time who try—they are fitted out for useful men and women, a credit to the Stars and Stripes.

Respectfully,

R. W. FINLATOR.

NEED NIGHT SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In speaking of the subject of labor I feel very incompetent to judge what would be best for what is termed the "working class." However, I would like to make a few suggestions which, in my opinion, would greatly help the laborer to attain a higher and better sphere in life. First, I would say, let him study the interests of his employer—what he can do to benefit him most; second, let these interests be his own interests. This, I think, would give the employer full confidence in the employee, make better wages and lighter work. What we most need is night schools, libraries and reading-rooms for the laborer. We never have time to read or study the topics of the day except after work hours, and then too many of us have no chance to do so. Some can't read, and would not if they could, but the majority would if the opportunity presented itself. If every one would give their best opinions on these important subjects then the Bureau would be benefited and a brighter day dawn for the working people.

Respectfully,

GUY BRANSON.

ORGANIZE THE CARPENTERS.

SCOTLAND NECK, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The suggestion that I would make is, that there should be a Carpenters' Union, where they could all make their grievances known, and also work together for the good of the Order as well as for themselves. Then they could be classified according to the ability of each. As it is now any "scab" or "jack leg" can and does have the same privilege as a first-class mechanic, which I think could or would be avoided by a Union. Don't understand me to say that they should not work. I am willing to all the work that can be had out of them. But let them work for an employer and have the Union so fixed that these "scabs" or "jack legs" will be ruled out, and be paid according to their ability. Of course it is every one's privilege to get work done as cheap as they can, but I do say that with a Carpenters' Union, of which I am confident all, or nearly all, would members, that wages could be fixed as to the ability of each. Why not a Carpenters' Union? I appeal to all carpenters in the State. All other classes of mechanics have their Unions, why not us? I am not in favor of child labor; as to compulsory education I think it right.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. SPEED.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HENDERSONVILLE, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Better schools and a settlement of the money question. I think parents should be compelled to send their children to school a certain number of months in the year. Many children have to work in factories, on the farms and other branches of trade when they should be in school. Free schools as conducted at present do not amount to much; the child that does go gets fairly started and then school is out. No matter what calling or station in life we may occupy education is the foundation to success. It makes better business men and better neighbors and makes life more enjoyable.

Respectfully,

T. W. BENNETT.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

KINSTON, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The greatest drawback we have to deal with is the gross negligence of parents in not properly equipping their offspring with a common-school education; therefore, if legislation made it compulsory for them to send them to school until they have reached the age of fourteen, at least, they would be more able to enter the field to make skillful workmen, but as it is there are many ignorant novices who are an eyesore to honest workmen who can barely exist at their trades. Good schools and savings banks are the best things that can be enacted at present for their benefit. My case is not a fair criterion to be governed by, as mine is so much better than the average mechanic. Trade schools, presided over by proper tutors, would help largely in the elevation of any branch of mechanism.

Respectfully,
W. F. PARKER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MARION, McDowell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education on the German plan, from seven to fourteen years of age, is very good. There should be at least eight months' schooling during the year. When the parents or guardians cannot afford it the State should attend to them. Some people say education makes more rascals. I do not believe it, they are born rascals. The education of those who are inclined to be law-abiding, and they are in the majority, will be beneficial, and it will enable them to block all of the schemes of the rascals by birth. Every child, boy and girl, rich and poor, should be taught some trade or profession to fall back on when they get struck by the club of poverty. The present Emperor of Germany is a cooper by trade and can make a No. 1 barrel; the Empress is a dressmaker and milliner. Here is an example for the American people to follow instead of looking after "soft snaps" and saying that a person is "low down" if they have to labor hard for a living.

Respectfully,
JOHN R. RICH.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion the greatest need of the working people is education. Charlotte has as large and good a free school as can be found

in the State, but thirty per cent. of the children do not attend. Whether they are too poor to purchase books or that they must work to support the family I am unable to say, but they do not attend school. These thirty per cent. are nearly all among the cotton factories and the country families who have moved to town in the last few years. There are a lot of beings here (I suppose I will have to call them men), who are able-bodied too, but who do nothing but talk hard times and politics while their children are working in the cotton mills (twelve to thirteen hours a day) or other factories. I believe in and advocate compulsory school law for all children from seven to fourteen years old.

Respectfully,
EDGAR M. PUREFOY.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that the State Legislature pass a law compelling all lines of mechanical trades to set a required number of working hours for laborers, say ten hours per day, and if any overtime, they pay price and a half per hour. I will say that I favor well organized labor unions, believing through unions the laborer will be able to have a voice in the matter of wages, as well as hours in the State Legislature. In reference to child labor, I would say that the cotton mill employer needs to be looked into in connection with employing child labor to further enrich themselves at the expense of the poor child. In justice to the cotton mill employer I would say that in every case it is not his, but their father's fault in employing these helpless children. The father will move to the town and put his poor little uneducated children in the cotton mill to earn a livelihood while he plays gentleman. A shame!

Respectfully,
R. R. BOOVY.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Regarding compulsory education, I am a strong believer in it. Boys should attend school from the age of six to thirteen; girls from seven to fourteen. I am strongly opposed to child labor. A law should be passed forbidding anyone to employ them under the ages named. I would want them to go to school; that is, thirteen years for boys, fourteen years for girls.

Respectfully,
J. S. JOESSLER.

ORGANIZE AND EDUCATE.

TROY, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to make the following suggestions: (1) The State should give more attention to the education of the working classes in the country. (2) There is great need of agricultural schools in which farming can be taught intelligently. (3) School hours should be given both to study books and to learn a trade. (4) That great mass of the working people in the South—the colored people—should have better facilities for industrial training. (5) Throughout the farming districts there is need of organizations for both white and colored to disseminate ideas which will tend to develop them and bring them together for organized work; the laboring classes are not organized; this they need. (6) Since there are churches that are working to improve the material and moral condition of the people, the State should aid by the appropriation of land or money to those missionary churches among the white and colored that are willing to establish manual training schools among them.

Respectfully,

WILLIS FREEMAN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

JONESBORO, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—A law compelling parents or guardians to send their children or wards to school from six to seven years of age up to fourteen or sixteen; having comfortable school buildings, conveniently situated for their benefit, in charge of strictly competent teachers who would give the pupils sound, practical education. Give white children the full benefit of tax paid for school purposes by the white taxpayers, and let the negroes have the full benefit of the amount paid in for the same purpose by negro taxpayers. Increase it, the school tax, also the number of months of the school term. Respectfully,

W. H. HUMBER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What would benefit the working people most in my opinion is more education, more religion. The people flock to the towns leaving the farms for others to attend to. Men with families enter our factory to learn a trade who are from thirty-five to forty years old, who can only earn

fifty cents per day, and who never get more than $1.25. Their ideas are dwarfed, but they manage to cripple some man who is competent. A man should not be allowed to enter a trade after twenty-five years of age, and that is too old. These things should be fixed by law. Every boy should have a good common school education before entering a trade, and it should be compulsory. Respectfully,

THOMAS A. WATSON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am opposed to child labor, especially when they have to work ten hours per day, and I am heartily in favor of compulsory education. Too many children are allowed to run on the streets when they should be at school. Respectfully,

JOHN Z. GARDNER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SWANSBORO, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I don't really know what to write you. My occupation chiefly is teaching, but I am only a teacher of common schools in the county, only teach about five months in the year, don't farm any now, am old and mostly dependent on my children for a decent living. School teaching in this county, Onslow, is not what it should be; too many inexperienced teachers, two much ring rule, too; then the parents won't control their children; won't send them to school when they have a chance. I think free schools as a whole in this community are a farce. I have just closed a public school on "Bogus Bank," Carteret county, and there were forty-eight pupils. Out of this number my average attendance was thirteen. Three-fifths of the parents didn't know anything and didn't care whether their children went to school or not. I have seen the same thing here in Swansboro. Nearly 110 pupils here and you can scarcely get twenty-five per cent. to go. I certainly am in favor of a compulsory law to compel children to go to school. The moral and mental condition is good as usual anywhere. Wages here in anything are very low. For ten hour's work in steam saw-mill only seventy cents is paid.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WARD.

MONEY SCARCER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CATHERINE'S LAKE, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I see in last report that some of your correspondents recommend that laborers work harder and study less politics. I have no objection to working harder, if we can get pay for the work, but by all means study enough political economy to enable us to vote our own sentiments and not the sentiments of some political boss. I state, on the other side, that the cost of living has decreased in the last two years, but the scarcity of money makes it harder than I ever saw it. I think the free coinage of silver, the repeal of the national bank act, and the government issuing a legal tender paper money direct to the people, would solve the whole financial depression that we are experiencing now.

Respectfully,
J. E. FLOYD.

FAVORS TEN-HOUR LAW.

HILLSBORO, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The remarks I make in regard to the working people are from conclusions drawn by living among them at different times and at the cotton mills in my section. I invariably find the most of them hard run and hard worked. Some are very much discouraged. They rise at half-past four in the morning, commence work at six, work twelve hours, have only forty minutes to get their dinners, and then make the forty minutes up after the closing hour. Twelve hours, in my judgment, is too long for anyone to work, and this is the case from year to year. This state of facts is sufficient to cause everyone who loves his people to demand that a day's labor should be established by law, and that it should in no case exceed ten hours, even with extra pay. As for children, I should say that twelve years of age should be as young as they should be employed in a cotton mill. The children all look bad.

Respectfully,
R. C. HILL.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HILLSBORO, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—More money and better labor would be a great advantage to this country. It has been in a very poor condition for a number of years, both for farmers and mechanics, but I think the prospect in the

future will be better. Wages are very low; the laboring class of people work from morning till night. We need more money for work, and a ten-hour system. We have a very poor school system, our free schools average about four months in the year; some have not the best of teachers, and as poor school houses as there are in any county. A great many children never go to school; many families are poor and not able to buy such books as they need in school. There ought to be some provision made to get just such books as the poor need, and a law to compel the parent to send them to school, and stop them from lying around on the corners of the streets in summer and in the back rooms of saloons during the winter. It must be stopped if we want a better country. Respectfully,

P. BENTON.

HARD TIMES.

ROXBORO, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have been in the trade thirty years; this is the darkest and most depressed time in its history in my knowledge. Prior to 1890 I received full time and full pay, viz., $3.00 per day, now I receive only one-half of that. The sub-contractors are even worse off than contractors, not finding over one-fourth time. Unless there is a change our business must go to ruin, and we will be unable to support our families in the trade. I am not able to suggest a remedy. Respectfully,

JEFF FARLEY.

LICENSE MECHANICS.

COLUMBUS, Polk County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that all trades have a method, or be governed by a method of standing an examination before starting out as a workman, and bidding on work, and curtailing wages; also, that they be forced to go to school till they can read, write, and know how to calculate work, cost of material, etc. I think we depend entirely too much on our trades; when work is weak and wages so low, I would suggest that we try something else. I think it would benefit the working people to make a little crop, if possible. They could tend several acres at odd times and hold their job also. I think the Bureau is very useful, and I wish I could suggest something that would increase its usefulness. I wish it success.

Respectfully,

FRANK M. BURGESS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me great pleasure to be of any benefit whatever to the poor laboring part of this world's people, of which part I am one, and if there is one idea or word or thought that I can advance in their aid or success in any way I am willing and proud to do so. In regard to compulsory education, I believe it should be by law a crime resting on the guardians of all children and punishable to some extent, fixed by the Legislature, when and wherever any child may be found at the age of ten years old that cannot read and write with a proper understanding without a lawful excuse. And I believe boys should be admitted at the age of sixteen to learn a profession or trade for four to six years when they can stand a common school examination, and that girls be admitted at the age of fourteen in like manner to learn a trade or profession in their line, and that the State should provide places and means for such requirement at the expense of the government, and that all orphan children be compelled to go there at the stated ages, and if they have a mother to care for that their earnings be paid to her during the time, and if not, then the same shall be kept for them and turned over when they have become free by law to go out into the industries of the world to make their living as men and women equipped and shoulder to shoulder with the best. These are my sentiments in part in regard to children.

Respectfully,

J. F. HAMILTON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HOFFMAN, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that children should go to school as soon as they are old enough and continue at school until they are at least twelve years of age; it would be better at fourteen years, and then they could enter a trade. They should be educated to suit their trade and calling. I also favor a compulsory school law for children under fourteen years of age, because the majority of laborers' children do not have the opportunity to go to school much after twelve years of age. I think it would be a good law that would compel every one to send their children to school. Apprentices should pass a common school examination on entering a trade; it would cause them to learn much faster and understand their work better. It would be very beneficial for them to spend a few hours in school each day or night, as would best suit.

Respectfully,

G. G. RATLIFF.

ORGANIZE LABOR.

HAMLET, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am very much in favor of organized labor. Organization makes a better class of men. Where men are thoroughly organized they are better citizens morally, and will give their employers better service in every way; they will be more apt to provide for their family. I see types of this very often. Many years ago when there was no organized labor, the men that worked for corporations would work all the week, and Saturday night get them a jug of whisky and have a jolly time, they called it. Now they are watched by their fellow men as well as by their employer, and often punished by their organization before the employer discovers their fault.

Your friend,
THOS. O. RIGGAN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ZEB, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion every child under fourteen years of age should be in school at least half the time, and as we have a class of people in our State who will not send their children to school, they should be made to send them by law. As to child labor, I think they should be made to labor only a part of the time. I believe it is necessary for the morals and for the development of muscle, bone and brain, and I should have said health too. I worked by the day for sixteen years at the millwright business, and from experience I do think that ten hours is as long as any one should work for one day.

Respectfully,
S. S. CARTER.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, Sampson County. N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Workingmen should first be skilled in all departments of their work. There are very few farmers, for instance, who know how to mix and compost manures. They have no idea at all of chemical laws. Then workingmen should know how to do their work with the utmost skill and diligence. Workingmen would be greatly benefited by free and unlimited silver coinage, 16 to 1, issues of full legal tender paper by the Federal Government, approximating all told $40 or $50 per capita. Workingmen would be benefited also by government ownership of railways and tele-

graphs and by extension of free mail delivery. They need postal savings bank, abolition of national banks and all banks of issue. Banks should be for deposits, loans and discounts, and should have no power to issue currency. This is for the National Government alone. They need an income tax, to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and a tariff for revenue levied on luxuries and raw material. The demands of the Farmers' Alliance would afford great relief, though it is painful to say it.

Respectfully,

JAS. O. MATTHEWS.

BETTER WAGES.

DANBURY, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY., ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think there ought to be laws to make employers pay the laboring class better wages. The farmers of this country can't get anything for their produce. Tobacco is our only money crop in this country, at least it has been in time past. I think there ought to be some law to protect the laboring class in regard to these trust companies; they have here in our tobacco market a certain time to meet, for instance once a week, to price our tobacco and we have got to take their price or haul it back home. I can't tell why there is such a panic for money. I don't think all of the money is out of the country; in fact, I know that it is not, but I think that it is for want of confidence in the country. In regard to child labor, I don't think a child ought to be allowed to labor under seventeen years of age, and then he ought to have as much as a grown man gets. I think that we ought to have the ten-hour system and better pay for our labor. The laboring man does the work and the big man reaps the benefit of it. Education is lacking in our country.

Respectfully,

J. FRANK PEPPER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

APEX, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—There is so much that could be said on the labor question that I hardly know where to begin. I think there are too many idle children in the country, and in all towns we see a good many boys standing around on the streets who should be employed in some way, as idleness is wickedness, and if there is no work for them to do, or that they can do, I think they should be in school, and I think there should be a law in every State compelling the parents of children to send them to school at least five months in the year, then every boy and girl that grew up in this

land would have some education and be more fit for whatever trade they might wish to follow. Uneducated labor cannot be considered first-class labor in any trade. I would favor a law in this country compelling parents to put their children in school say at seven years of age, and keep them there until they were twelve or fourteen years old, at least five months in each year. Some would say that they could not send their children, and would be compelled to violate such a compulsory law; but there has never been a law made that was not made so that everybody could obey that law, and so I think it could be arranged for all the boys to go to school.

Respectfully,

J. B. PARKS.

SHORTER HOURS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WARRENTON, Warren County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to make the effort to do something to advance the work of your Bureau, which I regard as among the most important features of our present governmental machinery Such is the drift of the times, and so decidedly has the spirit of greed been growing of late years, that I am sometimes tempted to despair altogether of the usefulness of any measures for correcting the evils belonging to the relations of capital and labor, employer and employee. With here and there a ray of hope still left, however, I would suggest that shorter hours of labor, regulated and enforced by law, combined with increased introduction of a genuine co-operative system or profit sharing among employees, would go far to correct and remedy some of the more marked evils of the situation. Should you think it likely to be of use I should be glad to offer more at length considerations favoring shorter hours of labor fixed and regulated by law. Outside of a genuine Christianity I look upon all means used for the improvement of the mental and moral condition of laboring classes as of comparatively little use until a certain style of material welfare and comfort is reached. There is little use of offering books, pictures or music to those who are suffering for the want of food and clothing, and whose wives and children are doing so. Since I have given any thought to the subject it has seemed to me a little difficult and doubtful for the State to make and enforce laws against child labor and in favor of compulsory education, particularly in a society so largely rural and agricultural as ours. It almost looks sometimes as if the evil lay further back and the remedy was a correspondingly different one, namely, that the State, but especially the tone of sentiment in society, should discourage the heedless and improvident marriages of those likely to be unable or unwilling (or both) to make proper provision for their offspring. Still, I am decidedly of the opinion that as regards the manufacturing portions of our community (and similar ones, such as mining, etc.) there should be some general enactments prohibiting labor of children under certain ages. But even such

enactments should probably contain some provision for exceptional cases, such as when a family is suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of its natural support, unless the State will undertake to assume the charge of such cases and provide for their support. I should perhaps favor a law requiring the attendance of children under twelve to fourteen at public schools until they learn to read and write fairly well and do the common operations of arithmetic, with a proviso for cases in which such attendance might work a hardship, allowing and requiring instruction to be given at home, with an examination by public school teachers or some other qualified person to ascertain progress and results.

Respectfully,
C. H. SCOTT.

ORGANIZE LABOR.

ROARING RIVER, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think every class of working people should have a union, and should stand by it, and allow no one to come in under it without a trade. I think we should serve our term for our trade, and then be protected. I also think the working people should stick together, regardless of politics. If there is not something done the laboring people are gone. As to child labor, I think they should be protected where they are compelled to labor. I think we should have a school law for our children, though if we could be protected in our labor, we could give our children some better show. I think ten hours is long enough for a day, and every grade of work should have a fixed price. Respectfully,

J. A. BREWER.

ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURE.

BURNSVILLE, Yancey County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am satisfied that high protection on raw material would be beneficial to the working people, and a sound money policy, and have silver reinstated so that the mining classes could go to work. There are too many of our people on the farms, consequently we have an overproduction of farm products. It keeps the prices so low that farm labor is merely nothing—only $8.00 per month in this section. I think the Bureau would be an advantage to the people of this State by strongly advocating protection and encouraging manufacture of all kinds in our State, so as to give the people work to do, and give the farmer a market for farm products. This, in my opinion, is the only thing that will build up our country. I think we should advocate the repeal of the internal revenue law, as it costs the government more than is realized by it.

Respectfully,
J. S. BOONE.

PROGRESS OF LABOR IN NEW BERNE.

NEW BERNE, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What the laboring class of people of this city need, first of all, is an opportunity to exercise their desire to work. I must admit, in the face of love for "old home," that New Berne can claim but a small, very small, portion of the wheel of progress. Barring the saw and planing-mill industry and a small knitting mill that employs about twenty hands, mostly women, the laborer is completely lost for the certainty of a day's work.

The labor in the saw and planing mills is monopolized by negro laborers, and the compensation for their services is small, and no other tribe living within the boundaries of civilization could afford to work for such compensation and meet the actual necessities of life without going in debt. The skilled work in their mills is done by white laborers, who demand wages a fraction better than the negro laborer. This is New Berne's only noticeable industry, and if the starting point of this industry was not a "God-send" (excuse the expression), she would not have that.

What we need above all things else is manufacturing industries. Everything is favorable for their establishment here; they are needed to supply work for the increased labor supply, which is growing in this city, and when this end is accomplished it will be felt by every citizen—it will furnish work for the idle, and consequently New Berne's commercial activity and increased business in every trade will surely follow.

North Carolina is noted for her number of spindles and factories, but New Berne shares not in that notability. New Berne is not a great cotton market, but the amount of cotton received and handled here during the cotton season makes itself most sensibly felt on every trade in this city. If the mere handling and forwarding of this cotton makes business so much better, what would a cotton factory, which would create a greater demand here and bring in greatly increased receipts, do for New Berne? There have been public meetings held, time after time, looking to the establishment of a cotton factory on a larger scale here, but the progress of these meetings is yet to be seen, and I suppose the motive that prompted these meetings has been lost in time of the past. Outside capital has made proposition after proposition to home capital to invest in a cotton factory in this city, and their propositions were reasonable, but home capital could not see the point for a speedy gain by their investment, and outside capital was forced to withdraw and seek other quarters to invest. The great trouble with the financial element of this city is that they have got to almost see a dollar double itself before they will invest one, and no community can ever prosper in this generation as long as the financiers take that stand in regard to their investments.

A move is now on foot to erect a large tobacco warehouse, and if we succeed in getting this enterprise it will no doubt be beneficial to New Berne in several respects.

The farmers of eastern Carolina are just beginning to realize that some portion of their land can be adapted to tobacco culture as well as that of the west. The towns in the eastern portion that have lately erected tobacco warehouses are flourishing—more farmers in town, trade better, and consequently more money in circulation.

The farmers of Craven and adjoining counties are now paying considerable attention to growing tobacco, and are crying out to New Berne to build a warehouse, as it will be handy for them and beneficial to New Berne. Will the business men of New Berne listen to the plea of the farmers and build a warehouse, remains to be seen. There is one thing certain, if they do not, Kinston, Greenville and Washington will reap the benefit of New Berne's lost opportunity.

There is from $30,000 to $40,000 invested in bicycles in this city, and if our people can invest their money so liberally in this particular, why they cannot invest in something that will benefit their own selves more, and at the same time advance the progress of their town, I cannot see.

The New Berne *Journal* has plead with the business men, editorially, time and time again to do something in the way of establishing manufacturing industries, and is now making a strong plea for a tobacco warehouse, in the erection of which she is willing to bear her part.

Hoping that these industries will soon follow, I am,

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. ROBERTS.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following table shows the membership, wages, etc., of the several labor unions in the State. While the number and membership of these unions are small, yet the wages they command and the insurance feature they maintain should be an object lesson to every working man in the State. It will be seen by reference to table that there have been no strikes by organized labor during the year, showing that the best of feeling exists between labor and capital where the labor is organized. That organized labor means a better class of workmen, and consequently better service to the employer, and protection and better wages to the mechanic, no one who has given the question any study will deny.

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING CONDITION OF LABOR

COUNTIES.	Organization.	Name.	No.	No. members.	Initiat'd during year ending June 1, 1896.
Buncombe	Typog'l Union	Asheville Union	263	25	6
Cumberland	Bro. L. Eng'ne'rs	Cape Fear Div.	457	26	1
New Hanover	Bro. L. Eng'ne'rs	Seaside Division	314	50	4
Richmond	Bro. Ry. Tr'km'n	Hamlet Division	57	8	1
Wake	Int. Ass. M'ch'st	Cap'l City Lodge	109	32	2
Wake	B'kb'nd'rs Union	Raleigh Union	39	9	2
Wake	Br'h'd Carp'nt'rs	Raleigh Union	545	32	36
Wake	Typog'l Union	Raleigh Union	54	64	1
Wake	Bro. L. Eng'ne'rs	Oak City Div.	339	39	none
Wake	Order Ry. Cond's	Raleigh Division	264	36	4
*Columbia, S. C	Bro. L. Eng'ne'rs	Palmetto Div.	85	55	2
*Abbeville, S. C	Bro. L. Eng'ne'rs	J. H. Winder Div.	498	43	1

*Members run into North Carolina.

UNIONS IN THE STATE.

Suspended.	Withdrawn	Expelled.	Died.	No. non-union-ist' in your locality?	How paid?	WAGES.			Weekly sick benefit?	Death benefit?
						Month.	Week.	Day.		
none	none	none	none	none	weekly		$12–15		none	$ 60
none	none	none	1	1	mileage	$ 90	22.50	$3.15	none	†ins'r'nce
none	1	3	2	3	mileage	115			none	†ins'r'nce
3	none	none	1		monthly	35			none	†ins'r'nce
none	12	none	none	4	monthly			2.50	none	none
1	1	none	none	none	weekly	54	12.00	2.00	none	$ 25
4	none	none	none		weekly			1.25	$ 3 00	
none	none	none	none	4	weekly		14.00	2.33⅓	none	$ 110
none	none	none	none	none	mileage	115			none	†ins'r'nce
4	none	none	none	3	mileage	75			$ 3 00	†ins'r'nce
none	none	5	none	1	mileage	115			none	†ins'r'nce
none	3	1	1	4	mileage	110	27.50	4.00	none	†ins'r'nce

†Insurance feature, $1,000 to $4,500 policy, obligatory.

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING CONDITION OF LABOR

COUNTIES.	Wages increased during year?	Wages decreased during year?	No. hours constitute a day's work?
Buncombe	no	no	9
Cumberland	no	no	8 to 14
New Hanover	no	no	12
Richmond	no	no	all day
Wake	no	no	10
Wake	yes	no	9
Wake	no	no	10
Wake	no	no	9
Wake	no	no	8
Wake	no	no	10
*Columbia, S. C.	no	no	no limit
*Abbeville, S. C.	no	no	no limit

*Members run into North Carolina.

UNIONS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Any change during the year ending Jan. 1, 1896?	STRIKES.		How do corporations look upon organization?
	Won.	Lost.	
no	none	none	favorably
no	none	none	friendly
no	none	none	
no	none	none	favorably
no	none	none	unfavorably
from 10 to 9	none	none	favorably
no	none	none	
no	none	none	favorably
no	none	none	favorably
no	none	none	favorably
no	none	none	fully recognized
no	none	none	favorably

THE LABOR QUESTION WILL SOLVE ITSELF.

OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is better to let custom settle the length of a day at the present time; a little later, with the advent of trades unions, etc., measures of this kind will be pressed upon the Legislature thick and fast. Just now is a formative period; that is, there is a mechanic class, so called, in process of development. A man wakes up in the morning with his strength and energy renewed, and it lies in his power to lay out this strength in a few hours, or by working moderately extend it through a long day; in other words, the energy he begins the day with is equal to a given result; whether the labor is accomplished in five, ten or fifteen hours, the product is the same for an equal expenditure of energy, regardless of the time occupied. In a pioneer country the day's work extends from sun to sun, for the settler is compelling a living from nature; with the introduction of improved methods more is accomplished in the same time, or an equal amount in less time. Thus the hours of toil grow shorter naturally with each advance of civilization; the continued invention of labor-saving devices enables the employee to make his services more efficient, meaning valuable, giving a just claim on his employer for increased remuneration or lessened hours. Machinery is so speeded that an operative, who must keep up to his machine whether so inclined or not, is forced to turn out a customary day's work during the hours the machinery he tends is running. The tendency therefore is, in manufacturing districts, to produce a class of operatives who will accomplish in ten hours what the majority of them would consume twelve, fourteen or more hours in doing if left to themselves and the conditions of factory life admitted of it. It is also apparent that systematized labor acts as a constant spur to the naturally inefficient and dilatory employee, establishes regular habits, forms the characteristics of promptness, industry and thrift. Among all classes there are those of more than average ability; these naturally gravitate toward piece work, because in that way only can their extra talents secure additional remuneration. These serve the purpose of gradually raising the average of efficiency by arousing the ambition of others to do more and better work in order to secure a greater reward. Hence, it seems to me, that the labor question will work out its own salvation, and perhaps in this generation we shall see a greater product turned out in eight hours than now comes from our factories in ten hours, with increased financial benefit to both labor and capital. I believe it is wisest to leave the adjustment of almost all difficulties arising between the above elements to be settled by themselves. While insisting always on preservation of good order, arbitration should be urged, not compelled (there can be no compulsory arbitration), the showing of books and actual condition of affairs being made the basis of adjustment of disagreements. Legislation as to the employment of women and children, sanitary conditions and weekly payment of wages is all that our lawmakers should undertake. The credit system for the necessities of life (food, clothes and fuel) can safely be said

to reduce the purchasing power of wages ten per cent. However, if the employee receives what is due him once a week he has no excuse for running an account with any dealer in those articles which he must purchase. The establishment of savings banks would be of great advantage to the State; they would gather in many nickels that are now collected by bar keepers, encourage habits of thrift, because the employee who has a few hundred dollars at interest in the bank commands the respect of his associates; promote the ownership instead of the renting of tenements, for the young man who could offer a wife a house and lot paid for out of earnings saved would receive preference over one who could not; the fact of having saved a sufficient sum with which to secure a home would be a guarantee to the woman that she was getting a husband with steady habits, and the ownership of a piece of land would react upon the man, making him desirous of an economical, well-administered government on account of securing a low rate of taxation.

Respectfully,
LOUIS DE LACROIX.

THE TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The compensation for the labor of the members of the Raleigh Typographical Union, No. 54, continues the same as reported to you last year, i. e., $14 per week of fifty-four hours, and 33⅓ cents per 1,000 ems for hand composition. The subject of a reduction of our wages has been agitated between some of the employers and the union, but the union, after due deliberation, decided not to change the scale. About twenty-five per cent. of our membership have been irregularly employed during the year, and a few have for some months been without work.

The *News and Observer* (newspaper) has, within the year, introduced three Mergenthaler type-setting machines into its composing room, and the machines are being operated by men (with one exception) who learned how to operate them since their introduction. About six hand compositors have been displaced by the three machines.

The union scale for machine type-setting is $15 per week of forty-eight hours and 12½ cents per 1,000 ems. The operators in the *News and Observer* office are employed by the week and not by the piece. Learners on the machines served five weeks under instruction, and received $9 per week for their services, after which time they received full pay. The operatives of the *News and Observer* machines are all good hand compositors and, of course, soon learned how to operate the machine.

I copy a description of the Mergenthaler machine which appears in the

1895 report of the Missouri Labor Bureau, written by Inspector Connelly, who investigated the matter of type-setting machines in St. Louis. He says:

"The word *type-setting*, as applied to the machines now in use on the principal newspapers of Missouri, is a misnomer. *Type-casting* is the proper word. The machines do not *set* types but *cast* a line at a time. After the operator has arranged a line of matrices by manipulating the keys of the machine, which liberates the matrices from the magazine, where each one has been automatically distributed in a separate compartment, he presses a lever which raises the assembly elevator to the delivery carriage, and the latter carries the line to the front elevator, which takes it into the mould where the line is cast. A knife trims the line to the exact height; it is then forced between two blades which shave it to the exact thickness and then deliver it into the stick at the left of the operator. As each line is delivered into the stick it pushes the preceding one down, so that when the operator has finished his "take" or copy, and is ready to deliver the matter to the galleyboy to be proved, he must first transfer it, as the line first set will be at the bottom and the last at the top. This, however, is a small matter, as the operator can reverse it on the way to the dump.

"The magazine contains ninety characters, although these are not all that are used by the machine. The others are contained in a small box to the right of the operator; they are those that are seldom used, and when wanted are placed in position by hand. It might be supposed that these characters, for which no place has been provided in the magazine, would become mixed, or pied, as the printers say; but this ingenious machine carries them beyond the magazine and delivers them into a chute, which carries them back to the receptacle whence they came, on the right of the operator, where they are ready to be used again.

"The introduction of this wonderful machine, unlike most other labor-saving machinery, has not lessened the average earnings of those printers who operate them, although it has materially reduced the total number formerly employed, and has reduced the average earnings of the newspaper compositors as a whole, this latter condition naturally following a reduction in the number employed. The machine has shortened the hours of labor in the composing room, as the operator has no distribution of types to do, which was necessary when using moveable types (by hand), which required an average time of three hours daily, for which the compositor received no pay. * * *

"Considering the hours worked, the wages paid for machine work is an increase over the hand scale. It will thus be seen, for the present, at least, the machine has proven a decided benefit to those printers operating them, both as to hours and wages, leaving out of the question the improved personnel of the craft, which is not the least benefit traceable to the machine."

The above is a correct description of the Mergenthaler machine, and the opinion expressed as to the effect on the craft produced by the machine is,

I think, also correct. Inferior and incompetent workmen will have to retire from the business and give room to a more efficient class of men.

The machines cannot be used to set display advertsements or to do job work. Only plain reading matter can be produced by the machine.

At my request, Mr. L. R. Alford, the expert operator of the machines in the *News and Observer* composing room, has, by consent of the office, kindly furnished me the following comparative statement of the amount of work and cost of same for a month on that paper, as between hand and machine composition:

"HAND COMPOSITION.

"In one month by hand the compositors set 1,593,200 ems, for which the office paid, including the foreman, the advertising man, the market man and the apprentice boys (the type the apprentice boys set, if any, is not included in the above figures—it is not given on the book), $766.49.

"MACHINE COMPOSITION.

"In one month the machine operators set 1,859,500 ems, for which the office paid, including the time of the foreman, the market man, the advertising man and the apprentice boy, $481.77, a difference of $234.72, and the machine operators set 266,300 ems more than the hand compositors. At the same rate the difference of the cost in the setting of the 266,300 ems extra would be the same in proportion.

"From the saving to the office between the two months as compared must be counted the cost of the machines, the power, the gas for heating the metal, the metal, and incidental expenses, which amounts to $160 per month, which leaves a saving to the office of $124.72, as compared with the month of hand composition, and not including the 266,300 ems extra set by the machine operators during the month.

"It may be stated that the cost of composition for the month just quoted, the office has issued a twelve-page paper on Sunday, and more type has been set for the paper each day during the week for the month quoted for hand composition.

"It may be stated, also, that the cost of composition will, as the operators improve, be reduced at least one-fourth."

It will thus be seen that the saving to that office by the machines over hand composition is a fraction over thirty seven per cent.; that is, when the cost of machines, the power, the gas for heating, etc., is left out; but when this cost is taken into account, then the saving is not quite sixteen per cent.

In the Missouri report before mentioned the saving is put by publishers, one at thirty per cent., and by another at forty per cent.

The machine has come to stay, and as it is perfected and improved (as no doubt it will be) it will result in good to the publisher, to the printer, and to the general reading public. More newspapers will be established, a larger amount of printing will be done, the standard of the workman will

be raised and his pay increased, and the public will get books and papers a great deal cheaper.

The Legislature will soon be in session, and will again have to grapple with the subject of the State printing. I beg again to recommend to our lawmakers the propriety of passing an act to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Printing. Give him a business office, and let it be his duty to make contracts for all the State printing. This will effect a great saving for North Carolina in her bill for printing, and remove a distracting question from the legislative councils.

Respectfully,

J. H. ALFORD.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 17, 1895.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In enclosing you the statistics of this Division I feel that I would be doing myself an injustice to allow the opportunity to escape of saying a word in behalf of this organization. I do not think it any exaggeration to say that amongst the great laboring class of this continent there is none more intelligent, none more industrious, none more conservative than the locomotive engineer. Being thrown in contact with the traveling public, he naturally becomes posted on public affairs. You will find him at the hotels and reading-rooms of any of the railroad centers during his lay-over away from home. Approach him and you will find that he is a lover of home and a good citizen, and that he is giving his children the best education his salary will afford. He knows his worth and fully realizes his duties toward his employers and the public, and it is such as these who compose that grand army of men known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an organization whose reputation is known throughout the United States and Canada as the most substantial of the many that exist. Born of a fellow feeling of man for man, reared under the hand of oppression, it stands forth to-day the champion of the labor world. Oppression arouses it to its fullest strength. Fair treatment alone can pacify it. As a protective organization it meets all the requirements. As a fraternal and beneficial organization it is unexcelled. It is the husband of the widow and the father of the orphan, and its banner will flutter to the breeze as long as the whistle of the locomotive is heard. This is the brotherhood of which I am proud to be known as an humble member. This is the brotherhood for which you and I, my brother, strove years ago in grand old Raleigh, the City of Oaks. May their shadows never grow less. And now, my friend, I greet you. The trip through life is but short at its longest, and when that trip is made may we meet in the round-house of eternity and enjoy the lay-over which belongs to him who strives to help his fellow-man.

Faithfully yours,

JOS. BUTLER.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following table shows the national and international labor organizations, date of organization and membership. It will be seen that the strongest, numerically, is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with a membership of 36,000; then follows the International Typographical Union, with a membership of 34,600; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with a membership of 30,000; the Cigarmakers' International Union, with a membership of 29,050. The total membership of the several organizations, four not reporting, is 405,210.

Labor organizations have not as yet obtained a very strong footing in North Carolina, and until each trade is thoroughly organized the working classes cannot hope to secure any legislation looking to their material advancement. With each trade thoroughly organized, membership being based on competency and character, the wage-earners would be lifted to a higher plane of citizenship and would command the respect of all classes. Capital, though it would at first oppose organization, would not be long in realizing that in organized labor it had a strong ally, which, so long as given the confidence and support it merited, would serve its every interest.

TABLE No. 7.—SHOWING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, DATE WHEN ORGANIZED, AND MEMBERSHIP.

Trades.	Titles.	When and where organized.	Membership
Bakers	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union	Pittsburg, Pa., January 13, 1885	4,500
Barbers	Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America	Buffalo, N. Y., December 5, 1887	1,700
Blacksmiths	Blacksmiths' National Union		1,500
Boilermakers	Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1881	8,100
Brewers	United Brewery Workmen's National Union	Baltimore, Md., August 29, 1886	6,500
Bricklayers	International Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union	Philadelphia, Pa., October 16, 1865	26,200
Brassworkers	International Brotherhood of Brassworkers	New Haven, Conn., August 7, 1890	1,200
Boxmakers	Box Sawyers and Nailers' Union		900
Carpenters	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1881	36,000
Carpenters	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	1860	1,850
Cigarmakers	Cigarmakers' International Union	New York, June 22, 1864	29,050
Carriageworkers	Carriage and Wagonworkers' International Union	Pittsburg, Pa., August 10, 1891	950
Coopers	Coopers' International Union of North America	Titusville, Pa., November, 1890	1,900
Clerks	Retail Clerks' Protective Association	Detroit, Mich., December 8, 1890	2,950
Coal miners	United Mine Workers of America	Columbus, O., January 23, 1890	18,100
Conductors	Order of Railway Conductors	Mendota, Ill., 1868	8,000
Electrical workers	National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	St. Louis, Mo., November 21, 1891	2,300
Engineers	National Association of Stationary Engineers	Providence, R. I., December 11, '79	4,500
Engineers	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Detroit, Mich., August 17, 1863	30,000
Firemen	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	December 1, 1873	24,000
Furriers	Furriers' Union of United States of America and Canada		650
Furniture workers	International Furniture Workers' Union of America	July 7, 1873	
Garment workers	United Garment Workers of America	New York, April 12, 1891	12,400
Glass employees	Glass Employees' Association of America		500
Glass workers	Flint Glass Workers' Union of America	July 1, 1878	7,300
Glass blowers	Druggists' Ware Glassblowers' League E		3,400
Glass blowers	Druggists' Ware Glassblowers' League W		3,600
Grinders	Table Knife Grinders' National Union	1885	480
Granite cutters	Granite Cutters' National Union	Boston, February 5, 1878	1,700
Hatters	Hat Finishers' International Association of North America	Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1854	
Hatters	Hat Makers' International Association of North America	1870	
Hatters	Silk Hatters' Association	July, 1854	1,200
Harnessmakers	Saddle and Harnessmakers' National Association		1,200
Horse collar makers	Horse Collarmakers' National Union	St. Louis, August 5, 1887	2,700
Horseshoers	Interuational Union of Horseshoers of United States & Canada	Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1874	2,200
Iron moulders	Ironmoulders' Union of North America	Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1859	22,500
Iron and steel workers	Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	August 4, 1876	9,500
Iron and cornice workers	Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Union	Toledo, O., January 28, 1888	1,500

Lace curtain operators	Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operators of America		600
Longshoremen	National Longshoremen's Union		2,900
Marine water tenders	Amal. Ass'n of M'n'e W't'r T'nd'rs, Oil'rs & F'rem'n of Amer.		300
Machinists	Machinists' International Union	New York, June 22, 1891	1,600
Machinists	International Association of Machinists		9,000
Paper workers	United Brotherhood of Paper Workers of America		300
Pattern makers	Patternmakers' National League of North America	St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1887	700
Painters	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America	March 15, 1887	6,000
Potters	National Potters' Union		300
Pressmen	International Printing Pressmen's Union		2,200
Plasterers	Operative Plasterers' International Union		
Polishers	Metal Polishers' International Union	Toledo, O., Jan., 27, 1892	800
Printers	International Typographical Union	New York, December, 1850	34,600
Quarrymen	Quarrymen's National Union	Quincy, Mass., Aug. 15, 1890	620
Seamen	National Seamen's Union		2,200
Street railway employees	Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees	Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12, 1892	2,900
Shoemakers	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union	Boston, Mass., June, 1889	10,500
Spinners	National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association of America	Fall River, Mass., Dec. 19, 1889	2,900
Stonecutters	Journeymen Stonecutters	March 1, 1888	1,500
Stove mounters	Stove Mounters' International Union		550
Trainmen	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1883	24,000
Tackmakers	Tackmakers' Protective Union of United States and Canada	1824	450
Tobacco workers	National Tobacco Workers' Union		3,700
Tailors	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	Philadelphia, Pa., August, 1883	4,900
Theatrical employees	Theatrical Stage Employees' National Alliance		2,100
Tanners	United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America	Milwaukee, Wis., June 1, 1891	280
Textile workers	National Union of Textile workers of America	Lowell, Mass., Jan. 28, 1891	7,400
Tile layers	Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' National Union	New York, Dec. 16, 1889	2,200
Waiters	Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance	Detroit, Mich., Dec. 14, 1890	1,700
Weavers	Elastic Web Weavers' Amalgamated Association	March, 1885	480
Woodworkers	Machine Woodworkers and Amalgamated Furniture Workers	St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5, 1890	6,500
Total			405,210

CHAPTER V.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

This table is of great interest to the railroad men, and in the last three reports has been very much discussed and criticised. It should be the most accurate of any in the report, as it is from the officials of the roads, who have every means to be absolutely accurate.

The train crews are paid either by the trip or mileage, and the rate of pay in the State is fairly uniform. The two systems that made a reduction of ten per cent. a few years ago have not restored the old rate, but the men still hope for better times when it will be done.

The reader must remember that we only collect and collate these figures, and we cannot go behind these returns, although some of the figures are misleading; but to understand the table it must be remembered that the men, being paid as before stated, those of the train crews who average highest do the most work, and in some instances at a lower rate than those who do not get as much running to do, and therefore do not make as much per day.

The total mileage in the State is 3,701, an increase over last year of eighty-five miles.

TABLE No. VIII.

SHOWING WAGES, NUMBER EMPLOYEES, ETC., OF THE RAILROADS IN THE STATE.

TABLE No. 8.—SHOWING WAGES, NUMBER

NAME OF ROAD.	Station Agents.		Other Station Men.	
	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM:				
Wilmington & Weldon	73	$ 1 43	94	$ 91
Cheraw & Darlington	18	1 44	18	90
*Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta	30	1 40	42	72
*Norfolk & Carolina	14	1 81	124	1 05
*Petersburg	8	1 54	6	1 52
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:				
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio				
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta				
High Point, Randleman, Ashboro & South'n.				
Northwestern North Carolina				
Oxford & Clarksville				
Oxford & Henderson	79	1 28	125	1 04
Piedmont				
Statesville & Western				
Western North Carolina				
Yadkin				
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	9	1 96	25	1 11
Asheville & Spartanburg	5	1 24	4	48
North Carolina	33	1 66	140	92
State University	1	1 34	1	46
SEABOARD AIR LINE:				
Carolina Central	36	1 73	60	1 09
Durham & Northern	4	1 60	9	1 21
*Georgia, Carolina & Northern	40	1 38	52	1 01
Raleigh & Gaston	18	1 86	40	1 49
Raleigh & Augusta	17	1 56	40	96
*Seaboard & Roanoke	25	1 51	22	83
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Aberdeen & Rock Fish	1	1 55		
Aberdeen & West End	5	2 00		
Atlantic & North Carolina	27			
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley	61	1 18	70	87
Carthage	3	83	1	57
Cashie & Chowan				
Chester & Lenoir	13	1 19	10	57
Egypt				
Hendersonville & Brevard				
Durham & Charlotte				
Northampton & Hertford	1	77		
*Norfolk & Southern	22	1 31	29	1 33
Ohio River & Charleston	11	83	3	27
Norfolk & Western	12	1 41	17	82
Moore County	1	24		
Suffolk & Carolina	7	83	3	77
Warrenton				
Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk	9	1 75	7	85
Wilmington Sea Coast				

*Entire line.

EMPLOYEES, ETC., OF RAILROADS IN THE STATE.

Enginemen.		Firemen.		Conductors.	
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
47	$ 3 61	49	$ 1 00	32	$ 2 91
3	4 16	3	1 00	2	2 20
20	3 47	40	93	16	2 36
19	4 14	19	1 13	14	2 24
11	4 04	13	1 07	8	2 56
62	3 32	65	1 59	42	2 68
9	3 49	10	1 66	6	2 79
3	3 59	3	1 73	3	2 56
38	3 45	40	1 65	29	2 72
1	2 57	1	1 29	1	1 80
21	3 00	21	1 04	24	1 58
3	2 56	3	81	2	2 25
40	2 78	40	89	20	2 22
20	3 02	20	1 01	10	2 44
25	2 98	20	98	12	2 07
20	3 16	20	1 36	15	2 30
1	1 91	1	95		
3	2 50	3	1 00	2	2 00
3	3 45			2	2 50
27	3 05	22	1 10	19	2 18
1	1 92	1	96		
5	2 21	5	1 32	5	1 70
1	1 50	1	75	1	1 42
14	2 40	14	97	7	2 27
1	3 70	1	1 30	1	2 50
21	2 99	24	1 50	15	2 43
1	1 63	1	68		
3	2 10	3	1 01	2	1 72
4	2 48	4	1 00	3	2 62

TABLE No. 8.—SHOWING WAGES, NUMBER

NAME OF ROAD.	Other Trainmen.		Machinists.	
	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM:				
Wilmington & Weldon	72	$ 90	54	2 54
Cheraw & Darlington	7	90		
*Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta	30	91	33	2 45
*Norfolk & Carolina	43	1 05	1	2 52
*Petersburg	26	94	2	2 83
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:				
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio				
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta				
High Point, Randleman, Ashboro & South'n				
Northwestern North Carolina				
Oxford & Clarksville				
Oxford & Henderson	97	1 34	41	2 23
Piedmont				
Statesville & Western				
Western North Carolina				
Yadkin				
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	15	1 33	4	2 35
Asheville & Spartanburg	6	1 19	3	1 91
North Carolina	68	1 30	25	2 31
State University	2	20		
SEABOARD AIR LINE:				
Carolina Central	20	91		
Durham & Northern	3	81		
*Georgia, Carolina & Northern	63	87		
Raleigh & Gaston	40	93	81	2 11
Raleigh & Augusta	25	69		
*Seaboard & Roanoke	40	1 24		
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Aberdeen & Rock Fish	8	60		
Aberdeen & West End	22	65	1	2 00
Atlantic & North Carolina	3	86	7	2 50
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley	48	1 02	12	2 26
Carthage	3	57		
Casbie & Chowan				
Chester & Lenoir	10	68	2	2 68
Egypt				
Hendersonville & Brevard				
Durham & Charlotte				
Northampton & Hertford	2	1 50		
*Norfolk & Southern	30	1 20	9	2 66
Ohio River & Charleston	2	1 20		
Norfolk & Western	43	1 21	1	2 48
Moore County	7	60		
Suffolk & Carolina	8	90	3	1 60
Warrenton				
Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk	7	77	3	2 49
Wilmington Sea Coast				

*Entire line.

EMPLOYEES, ETC., OF RAILROADS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Carpenters.		Other Shopmen.		Section Foremen.	
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
59	$ 2 02	168	$ 1 00	62	$ 1 49
4	1 14			11	1 23
36	1 79	92	98	29	1 28
28	1 62	28	1 20	17	1 82
3	2 25	4	1 83	8	1 56
35	1 72	290	1 33	85	1 34
5	1 73	42	1 35	12	1 78
3	1 64	12	1 30	8	1 35
24	1 89	203	1 33	37	1 46
		1	1 15	1	1 18
				31	1 46
				5	1 35
				34	1 41
70	1 55	235	1 48	14	1 38
				13	1 32
				13	1 91
				1	1 25
1	2 00	1	1 25	4	1 50
6	1 75			8	1 34
27	1 20	45	1 03	48	1 23
				2	1 35
5	1 50	8	31	10	1 00
				2	1 50
14	1 72	54	1 17	14	1 63
				10	1 22
31	1 62	1	82	10	1 39
				1	1 25
4	1 99	2	1 88	3	1 66
6	2 06	4	83	9	1 46

TABLE No. 8.—SHOWING WAGES, NUMBER

NAME OF ROAD.	Other Trackmen.		Flagmen, Switchmen & Watchmen.	
	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM:				
Wilmington & Weldon	398	$ 72	43	$ 94
Cheraw & Darlington	45	70	5	72
*Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta	170	67	31	91
*Norfolk & Carolina	200	71	32	1 15
*Petersburg	7	1 77	27	95
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:				
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio				
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta				
High Point, Randleman, Ashboro & South'n				
Northwestern North Carolina				
Oxford & Clarksville				
Oxford & Henderson	528	75	18	1 41
Piedmont				
Statesville & Western				
Western North Carolina				
Yadkin				
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	87	75	10	1 55
Asheville & Spartanburg	38	66		
North Carolina	382	73	38	1 16
State University	6	43		
SEABOARD AIR LINE:				
Carolina Central	221	67	20	84
Durham & Northern	28	49	5	78
*Georgia, Carolina & Northern	187	69	14	70
Raleigh & Gaston	78	50	10	2 40
Raleigh & Augusta	109	64	8	95
*Seaboard & Roanoke	84	81	20	1 12
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Aberdeen & Rock Fish	6	60		
Aberdeen & West End	20	60		
Atlantic & North Carolina			7	1 00
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley	245	51	33	1 05
Carthage	10	60		
Cashie & Chowan				
Chester & Lenoir	40	65	1	70
Egypt				
Hendersonville & Brevard				
Durham & Charlotte				
Northampton & Hertford	6	90		
*Norfolk & Southern	78	83	18	1 31
Ohio River & Charleston	25	75		
Norfolk & Western	62	1 00		
Moore County	5	60		
Suffolk & Carolina	22	75	4	97
Warrenton				
Wilmington, Newbern, & Norfolk	32	70	3	97
Wilmington Sea Coast				

*Entire line.

EMPLOYEES, ETC., OF RAILROADS IN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.

Telegraph Operators.		Other Employees.		Total.
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	
34	$ 1 86	63	$ 83	1,248
2	1 23			119
12	1 82	18	80	599
10	1 19	1 77	94	588
14	1 71	134	93	271
35	2 07	85	94	1,587
16	1 98	20	1 14	270
3	1 30	17	76	108
24	1 34	38	54	1,119
				15
14	1 35	105	84	573
		15	95	77
15	1 35	258	82	763
14	1 59	152	1 25	792
7	1 35	26	95	302
10	1 92	267	1 11	536
				18
				62
		87		150
19	1 38	16	1 25	692
				21
		30		30
20	26	7	1 20	141
		11		11
		23		23
		12		12
				14
11	1 03	479	1 55	792
9	48	14	1 39	77
5	1 39	107	81	349
				18
				64
		6		6
		11	1 33	100
		18		18
Total number employees				11,565
Less employees on line (in proportion to mileage) extending beyond the limits of the State				2,148
Total number of employees for North Carolina				9,417

CHAPTER VI.

NEWSPAPERS.

In compliance with the law requiring the report of this Bureau to give a list of newspapers published in the State, the following table shows as full and accurate a list of publications as we have been able to secure through the mails. In many instances blanks were mailed three and four times without receiving an answer, and some few have never answered.

Last year's report showed 233 publications in the State, while this report shows 303, an increase of 70.

This table is especially valuable, being the only complete list of publications in the State published.

To those editors who have mailed their papers to this office, I desire to express my thanks.

TABLE No. IX.

SHOWING LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

TABLE No. 9.—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

COUNTIES.		Town.	Name of Paper.	Class of paper.
1	Alamance	Graham	Gleaner	Democrat
2	Alamance	Burlington	News	Democrat
3	Alamance	Graham	Cyclone	Republican
4	Alamance	Elon College	College Monthly	Literary
5	Alexander	Taylorsville	Mascot	Democrat
6	Alleghany	Sparta	Star	Democrat
7	Anson	Morven	Enterprise	Democrat
8	Anson	Wadesboro	Plow Boy	Populist
9	Anson	Wadesboro	Messenger and Intelligencer	Democrat
10	Anson	Wadesboro	Courier	Democrat
11	Anson	Wadesboro	Future	Republican
12	Ashe	Jefferson	Times	Republican
13	Beaufort	Washington	Gazette	Democrat
14	Beaufort	Washington	Progress	Democrat
15	Beaufort	Washington	Messenger	Independent
16	Beaufort	Washington	Watch Tower	Disciples
17	Beaufort	Washington	Remark	Republican
18	Beaufort	Aurora	Progressive Age	Independent
19	Beaufort	Aurora	Progressive Age	Independent
20	Bertie	Windsor	Ledger	Democrat
21	Bertie	Windsor	Orient	Democrat
22	Bertie	Windsor	Herald	Republican
23	Brunswick	Southport	Leader	Independent
24	Buncombe	Asheville	Southern Baptist	Baptist
25	Buncombe	Asheville	Colored Enterprise	Republican
26	Buncombe	Asheville	Epworth News	Methodist
27	Buncombe	Asheville	Skyland News	Independent
28	Buncombe	Asheville	Citizen	Democrat
29	Buncombe	Asheville	Citizen	Democrat
30	Buncombe	Asheville	State Reporter	Independent
31	Buncombe	Asheville	Tar Heel Knight	Pythian
32	Buncombe	Asheville	Southern Lutheran	Lutheran
33	Buncombe	Asheville	Gazette	Democrat
34	Burke	Morganton	Herald	Democrat
35	Burke	Morganton	Populist	Populist
36	Burke	Morganton	Kelly Messenger	Independent
37	Cabarrus	Concord	Vestibule	Populist
38	Cabarrus	Concord	Times	Democrat
39	Cabarrus	Concord	Piedmont Index	Republican
40	Cabarrus	Concord	Standard	Democrat
41	Cabarrus	Concord	Standard	Democrat
42	Cabarrus	Concord	Elevator	Republican
43	Caldwell	Lenoir	Topic	Democrat
44	Carteret	Beaufort	Herald	Democrat
45	Carteret	Morehead City	Evangelist	Baptist
46	Caswell	Milton	Progress	Democrat
47	Caswell	Milton	Times	Democrat
48	Caswell	Yanceyville	News and Commercial	Democrat
49	Catawba	Hickory	Corinthian	Reformed Ch.
50	Catawba	Catawba	Simple Testimony	Independent
51	Catawba	Maiden	News	Republican
52	Catawba	Hickory	Times	Democrat
53	Catawba	Hickory	Enterprise	Democrat
54	Catawba	Hickory	Mercury	Populist
55	Catawba	Hickory	Press	Republican
56	Chatham	Pittsboro	Record	Democrat
57	Chatham	Pittsboro	Citizen	Populist
58	Chatham	Siler City	Messenger	Independent
59	Cherokee	Murphy	Scout	Independent
60	Cherokee	Murphy	Campbell's Bulletin	Republican
61	Chowan	Edenton	Courier	Democrat
62	Chowan	Edenton	Eastern Herald	Republican
63	Cleveland	Shelby	Cleveland Star	Democrat
64	Cleveland	Shelby	Tar-Heel Poultryman	Poultry
65	Cleveland	Shelby	Aurora	Democrat
66	Cleveland	King's Mount'n	Reformer	Populist
67	Columbus	Whiteville	News	Democrat

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week published.	When established.	Subscription price per year.
J. D. Kernodle	weekly	Thursday	1875	$1 50
C. W. Hunt	weekly	Wednesday	1887	1 00
J. W. Flanigan	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
W. P. Lawrence	monthly		1891	1 00
J. A. Hartness	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
A. S. Carson	weekly	Thursday	1889	1 00
J. E. Thompson	weekly	Wednesday	1896	1 00
J. Z. Green	weekly	Wednesday	1894	1 00
J. G. Boyrin	weekly	Thursday	1883	1 50
T. W. Adams	weekly	Friday	1895	1 00
S. J. Hargraves	weekly	Saturday	1896	1 00
J. C. Barry	weekly	Wednesday	1895	1 00
H. A. Latham	weekly	Thursday	1877	1 00
W. K. Jacobson	weekly	Tuesday	1886	1 00
J. A. Arthur, Jr	daily		1894	3 00
J. L. Winfield	semi-monthly		1872	1 00
C. B. Pritchett	weekly	Saturday	1895	1 00
A. B. Chapin	weekly	Thursday	1893	75
A. B. Chapin	monthly		1893	25
J. N. Kenney	weekly	Thursday	1878	1 00
W. R. Johnson	weekly	Saturday	1896	50
W. F. Everett	weekly	Wednesday	1896	1 00
A. E. Stevens	weekly	Thursday	1890	1 00
M. P. Matheny	weekly	Thursday	1888	1 00
T. L. Leatherwood	weekly	Saturday	1896	1 00
G. L. Hackney and T. F. Marr	semi monthly		1892	50
A. V. D. Taylor	weekly	Saturday	1895	2 00
J. P. Kerr, W. F. Randolph and F. E. Robinson	semi-weekly	Tues. & Friday		1 00
J. P. Kerr, W. F. Randolph and F. E. Robinson	daily			6 00
J. M. E. Hall	weekly	Saturday	1895	50
F. M. Messler	monthly		1895	50
L. E. Busby	monthly		1896	50
J. E. Norton	daily		1896	5 00
C. F. McKesson and F. G. Cobb	weekly	Thursday	1885	1 00
R. A. Cobb	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
E. McK. Goodwin and H. McP. Hofstetter	weekly	Saturday	1895	50
J. Z. Green and G. E. Kestler	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
J. B. Sherrill	weekly	Thursday	1875	1 00
J. L. Montgomery	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
J. D. Barrier & Son	weekly	Thursday	1888	1 00
J. D. Barrier & Son	daily		1890	4 00
J. W. Boger	weekly	Friday	1895	1 00
J. S. Deal	weekly	Wednesday	1874	1 00
C. L. Abernethy	weekly	Thursday	1893	1 00
J. T. Jenkins	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
C. A. Harris	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
J. P. Poteat	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
W. B. Harris	weekly	Thursday	1884	1 00
J. L. Murphy	monthly		1894	50
J. H. Booth	monthly		1891	25
T. H. Delane and J. A. Hoyle	weekly	Saturday	1896	75
J. R. Whichard	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
B. J. Summerout	weekly	Friday	1878	1 00
J. F. Click	weekly	Wednesday	1891	1 00
Wm. Hale	weekly	Thursday	1869	1 00
H. A. London	weekly	Thursday	1878	1 50
R. B. Lineberry	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
Meroney and Towns	weekly	Tuesday	1890	1 00
J. I. Morris & Son	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
A. A. Campbell	weekly	Thursday	1885	1 00
G. W. & J. M. Charlotte	weekly	Thursday	1886	1 00
J. W. Parker	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
C. R. Haly	weekly	Thursday	1891	1 00
S. F. Lea	monthly		1884	25
J. P. Babington	weekly	Wednesday	1875	1 00
H. P. Allison	weekly	Thursday	1891	1 00
A. J. Maxwell	weekly	Thursday	1890	1 00

TABLE No. 9.—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

	COUNTIES.		Town.	Name of Paper.	Class of paper.
68	Columbus	2	Cronly	National Sun	Democrat
69	Columbus	3	Prong	Free Silver	Populist
70	Columbus	4	Chadbourn	Truckers and Planters' Journal	Independent.
71	Craven	1	New Berne	Elm City Gazette	Republican
72	Craven	2	New Berne	Journal	Democrat
73	Craven	3	New Berne	Journal	Democrat
74	Craven	4	New Berne	Southern Exponent	Republican
75	Cumberland	1	Dial	Onward and Upward	Independent.
76	Cumberland	2	Hope Mills	Chronicle	Democrat
77	Cumberland	3	Fayetteville	North Carolina Sun	Republican
78	Cumberland	4	Fayetteville	North Carolina Baptist	Baptist
79	Cumberland	5	Fayetteville	Observer	Democrat
80	Cumberland	6	Fayetteville	Observer	Democrat
81	Davidson	1	Thomasville	News	Populist
82	Davidson	2	Lexington	Dispatch	Democrat
83	Davidson	3	Thomasville	Charity and Children	Baptist
84	Davie	1	Mocksville	Times	Democrat
85	Davie	2	Advance	Courier	Democrat
86	Durham	1	Durham	Republican Nominee	Republican
87	Durham	2	Durham	Sun	Democrat
88	Durham	3	Durham	Herald	Independent.
89	Durham	4	Durham	Safeguard-Enterprise	Republican
90	Durham	5	Durham	Recorder	Independent.
91	Durham	6	Durham	Trinity Archive	Literary
92	Durham	7	Durham	Peoples' Advocate	Independent.
93	Edgecombe	1	Tarboro	Southerner	Industrial
94	Edgecombe	2	Rocky Mount	Argonaut	Democrat
95	Forsyth	1	Salem	Blum's Farmers & Planters' Almanac	Agricultural.
96	Forsyth	2	Winston	Piedmont Presbyterian	Presbyterian.
97	Forsyth	2	Salem	Wachovia Moravian	Moravian
98	Forsyth	4	Winston	North State Endeavor	Independent.
99	Forsyth	5	Kernersville	Silver Advocate	Democrat
100	Forsyth	6	Salem	Academy	Literary
101	Forsyth	7	Winston	Union Republican	Republican
102	Forsyth	8	Winston	Western Sentinel	Democrat
103	Forsyth	9	Winston	Twin City Daily	Democrat
104	Franklin	1	Franklinton	Our Farms	Agricultural.
105	Franklin	2	Louisburg	Times	Democrat
106	Franklin	3	Louisburg	Adviser	Republican
107	Gaston	1	Mount Holly	Times	Independent.
108	Gaston	2	Gastonia	Gazette	Democrat
109	Gaston	3	Bessemer City	Messenger	Republican
110	Graham	1	Cheoah	Southern Enterprise	Populist
111	Granville	1	Oxford	Democrat	Democrat
112	Granville	2	Oxford	Public Ledger	Democrat
113	Granville	3	Oxford	Orphans' Friend	Masonic
114	Greene	1	Snow Hill	Great Sunny South	Democrat
115	Greene	2	Snow Hill	Standard	Democrat
116	Guilford	1	Greensboro	Volunteer Fireman	Firemen
117	Guilford	2	Greensboro	Patriot	Democrat
118	Guilford	3	Greensboro	Christian Advocate	Methodist
119	Guilford	4	Greensboro	Carolina Methodist	Methodist
120	Guilford	5	High Point	Enterprise	Democrat
121	Guilford	6	Greensboro	Record	Democrat
122	Guilford	7	Greensboro	Record	Democrat
123	Guilford	8	Guilford Col'ge	Collegian	Literary
124	Guilford	9	Greensboro	College Message	Literary
125	Guilford	10	Greensboro	Church Record	Methodist P't
126	Guilford	11	Danville	Banner	Literary
127	Guilford	12	Greensboro	Sun	Republican
128	Halifax	1	Hobgood	Dispatch	Democrat
129	Halifax	2	Weldon	Roanoke News	Democrat
130	Halifax	3	Scotland Neck	Commonwealth	Democrat
131	Halifax	4	Weldon	Railroad Ticket	Independent.
132	Halifax	5	Weldon	Great South	Independent.
133	Halifax	6	Roanoke Rap'd	Leader	Democrat
134	Halifax	7	Littleton	News-Reporter	Independent.
135	Harnett	1	Dunn	County Union	Democrat

IN NORTH CAROLINA.—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week published.	When established.	Subscription price per year
J. N. Scull	weekly	Saturday	1896	$1 00
W. D. Wooten	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
D. H. Hamly	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
C. E. Palmer	weekly	Saturday	1891	1 00
C. L. Stevens	weekly	Thursday	1878	1 00
C. L. Stevens	daily		1882	4 00
E. R. Dudley	weekly	Saturday	1896	1 00
Mrs. M. E. Fillyaw	monthly		1895	25
E. M. Judd	weekly	Thursday	1884	1 00
G. C. Scurlock	weekly	Saturday	1893	1 00
J. A. Oates, Jr	weekly	Wednesday	1891	1 00
E. J. Hale	weekly	Thursday	1825	1 50
E. J. Hale	daily			3 00
J. F. Westmoreland	weekly	Thursday	1890	50
H. B. Varner	weekly	Wednesday	1882	1 00
A. Johnson	weekly	Friday	1887	1 00
W. X. Coley	weekly	Friday	1879	1 00
E. O. Smithdeal	weekly	Thursday	1896	50
E. W. Cannady and T. J. Mitchner	weekly	Saturday	1896	1 00
J. A. Robinson	daily		1889	4 00
J. F. Maddry	daily		1894	2 60
E. D. Hagler	weekly	Thursday	1893	1 25
J. H. King	weekly	Thursday	1820	50
S. W. Sparger	monthly		1887	1 25
H. G. Coleman	weekly	Monday	1885	60
J. G. Charles	weekly	Thursday	1822	1 00
W. A. Campbell	weekly	Thursday	1888	1 50
Crist & Keehln	yearly		1828	10
R. E. Caldwell	monthly		1896	50
Edward Rondthaler	monthly		1893	50
A. D. Thacker	monthly		1896	15
W. E. Anderson	weekly	Friday	1895	1 00
J. H. Clewell	monthly		1880	50
	weekly	Thursday	1872	1 50
J. B. Whitaker, Jr	weekly	Thursday	1856	1 00
J. B Whitaker, Jr	daily			5 00
R. C. Gulley	monthly		1895	50
J. A. Thomas	weekly	Friday	1870	1 50
J. F. Jordan	weekly	Saturday	1896	1 00
M. H. Pride	weekly	Saturday	1887	1 00
W. F. Marshall	weekly	Thursday	1880	1 50
J. A. Smith	weekly	Saturday	1891	1 00
C. C. Bailey	weekly	Wednesday	1896	50
J. C. Tipton	weekly	Friday	1894	1 00
J. T. Britt	weekly	Thursday	1889	1 00
W. H. Gregory	weekly	Friday	1874	1 00
G. A. Jones	weekly	Friday	1887	1 00
G. A. Jones	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
J. J. Stone	semi-monthly		1895	75
W. M. Barber	weekly	Wednesday	1821	1 00
P. L. Groome and W. L. Grissom	weekly	Wednesday	1855	2 00
J. E. Hogan	weekly	Thursday	1890	1 00
J. J. Farriss	weekly	Friday	1881	1 00
J. M. Reese and H. J. Elam	weekly	Friday	1890	1 00
J. M. Reese and H. J. Elam	daily		1890	4 00
Societies	monthly		1889	1 50
Societies	monthly		1888	50
J. F. McCulloch	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
W. S. Shaw	monthly		1880	10
G. C. Scurlock	weekly	Saturday	1893	1 00
R. H. Langston	weekly	Thursday	1866	50
J. W. Sledge	weekly	Thursday	1866	1 50
E. E. Hilliard	weekly	Thursday	1884	1 00
H. B. Harrell	daily		1880	3 00
H. B. Harrell	quarterly		1891	25
E. & W. W. Williams	weekly	Wednesday	1896	1 00
T. R. Walker	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
A. M. Woodall	weekly	Wednesday	1887	1 00

TABLE No. 9.—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

	COUNTIES.		Town.	Name of Paper.	Class of paper.
136	Harnett	2	Dunn	People's Vindicator	Populist
137	Haywood	1	Waynesville	Courier	Democrat
138	Henderson	1	Hendersonville	Times	Republican
139	Hertford	1	Murfreesboro	Index	Democrat
140	Hertford	2	Winton	Chowan Student	Literary
141	Iredell	1	Statesville	Landmark	Democrat
142	Iredell	2	Statesville	Piedmont Sun	Republican
143	Iredell	3	Statesville	Mascot	Democrat
144	Iredell	4	Barium Spring	Our Fatherless Ones	Presbyterian
145	Iredell	5	Mooresville	Record	Democrat
146	Jackson	1	Sylva	Tuckaseege Democrat	Democrat
147	Jackson	2	Webster	Herald	Republican
148	Johnston	1	Smithfield	Herald	Democrat
149	Johnston	2	Smithfield	Institute	Literary
150	Johnston	3	Kenly	Star	Independent
151	Lenoir	1	LaGrange	School Girl	Literary
152	Lenoir	2	Kinston	Free Press	Democrat
153	Lincoln	1	Lincolnton	Democrat	Democrat
154	Lincoln	2	Lincolnton	Patriot	Republican
155	Macon	1	Franklin	Press	Democrat
156	Madison	1	Marshall	Republican	Republican
157	Martin	1	Williamston	Eastern Carolina News	Democrat
158	McDowell	1	Marion	Democrat	Democrat
159	McDowell	2	Marion	Messenger	Democrat
160	Mecklenburg	1	Charlotte	Southern Industrial News	Industrial
161	Mecklenburg	2	Charlotte	Southern & Western Textile Excelsior	Industrial
162	Mecklenburg	3	Davidson	Monthly	Presbyterian
163	Mecklenburg	4	Charlotte	Messenger	Republican
164	Mecklenburg	5	Charlotte	Afro-American Presbyterian	Presbyterian
165	Mecklenburg	6	Charlotte	News	Democrat
166	Mecklenburg	7	Charlotte	Peoples' Paper	Populist
167	Mecklenburg	8	Charlotte	Times	Democrat
168	Mecklenburg	9	Charlotte	Star of Zion	Methodist
169	Mecklenburg	10	Charlotte	Messenger of Hope	Episcopal
170	Mecklenburg	11	Charlotte	Observer	Democrat
171	Mecklenburg	12	Charlotte	Observer	Democrat
172	Mecklenburg	13	Charlotte	Medical Journal	Medical
173	Mecklenburg	14	Charlotte	Southern Publisher	Independent
174	Mecklenburg	15	Charlotte	Democrat	Democrat
175	Mecklenburg	16	Charlotte	Register	Independent
176	Montgomery	1	Troy	Trojan	Democrat
177	Moore	1	Carthage	Republican	Republican
178	Moore	2	Sanford	Express	Democrat
179	Moore	3	Southern Pines	Yankee Settler	Independent
180	Moore	4	Carthage	Blade	Democrat
181	Moore	5	Jonesboro	Progress	Independent
182	Moore	6	Carthage	Vindicator	Republican
183	Moore	7	Aberdeen	Telegram	Democrat
184	Moore	8	Lemon Springs	Hustler	Democrat
185	Nash	1	Nashville	Dixie Optic	Independent
186	New Hanover	1	Wilmington	N. C. Medical Journal	Medical
187	New Hanover	2	Wilmington	N. C. Presbyterian	Presbyterian
188	New Hanover	3	Wilmington	Sentinel	Independent
189	New Hanover	4	Wilmington	Record	Republican
190	New Hanover	5	Wilmington	Dispatch	Democrat
191	New Hanover	6	Wilmington	Star	Democrat
192	New Hanover	7	Wilmington	Star	Democrat
193	New Hanover	8	Wilmington	Messenger	Democrat
194	New Hanover	9	Wilmington	Messenger	Democrat
195	Northampton	1	Rich Square	Patron and Gleaner	Independent
196	Onslow	1	Pea Nut	Blade	Populist
197	Onslow	2	Jacksonville	Times	Democrat
198	Orange	1	Hillsboro	Observer	Democrat
199	Orange	2	Hillsboro	Alliance Weekly	Alliance
200	Orange	3	Chapel Hill	Tar Heel	Independent
201	Orange	4	Chapel Hill	News	Independent
202	Pasquotank	1	Elizabeth City	North Carolinian	Republican
203	Pasquotank	2	Elizabeth City	Economist	Democrat

* Oldest daily paper in the State.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week published.	When established.	Subscription price per year.
D. G. McLellan	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
J. D. Boone	weekly	Friday	1887	1 00
C. M. Kenyon	weekly	Thursday	1884	1 00
J. W. Hicks	weekly	Friday	1885	1 00
C. S. Brown	monthly		1885	25
Caldwell & Clark	semi weekly	Tusday & Fridy	1874	2 00
R. B. Murdoch	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
J. A. Hartness	weekly	Thursday.	1893	1 00
R. W. Boyd	bi-weekly	Wednesday	1893	50
F. S. Starrette	weekly	Friday	1895	1 00
F. A. Luck, Sr.	weekly	Thursday.	1888	1 00
W. C. Tomkins	weekly	Thursday	1886	1 00
T. J. Lassiter	weekly	Thursday	1882	1 00
Societies	monthly		1895	25
Graham & Smith	weekly	Saturday.	1896	1 00
Societies	quarterly		1890	25
W. G. Herbert	semi weekly	Wdsday & Sat'y	1882	1 00
C. L. Coon	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
F. H. DeLane	weekly	Thursday	1895	75
W. A. Curtis	weekly	Wednesday	1887	1 50
White, Baly & Co.	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
Miss H. K. Thrower	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
E. W. Rayle and G. G. Eanes	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
T. G. Cobb and W. H. White	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
Thomas Isbell	semi-monthly		1895	1 00
J. Cuthbertson and C. G. Donaldson	weekly	Saturday.	1893	2 00
Bean & Woodside	monthly		1872	1 00
W. C. Smith	weekly	Saturday	1882	1 00
D. J. Sanders	weekly	Thursday	1877	1 50
W. C. Dowd	daily		1866	4 50
J. P. Sossaman	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
W. C. Dowd	weekly	Thursday	----	1 00
J. W. Smith	weekly	Thursday.	1876	1 50
E. A. Osborne	monthly		1886	50
J. P. Caldwell	weekly	Monday.	1894	1 00
J. P. Caldwell	daily		1894	8 00
Register & Montgomery	monthly		1892	2 50
Southern Publishing Co.	monthly		1896	50
H. E. C. Bryant	weekly	Thursday	1852	1 00
Register Publishing Co.	weekly	Saturday	1885	50
D. S. Pool	weekly	Wednesday	1895	50
W. H. Battley	weekly	Friday	1895	1 00
D. L. St. Clair	weekly	Friday	1886	1 00
L. T. Smith	monthly		1894	50
H. A. Foote	weekly	Tuesday	1886	1 00
S. N. Liles & Son	weekly	Thursday	1893	1 00
E. Long	weekly	Thursday	1896	75
J. W. Fagan	weekly	Friday	1894	1 00
J. H. Guess and G. W. Smith	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
O. C. Ferrell	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
R. D. Jewett	semi-monthly		1878	2 00
	weekly	Thursday	----	2 00
A. W. Scott	weekly	Saturday.	1894	1 00
A. L. Manly	weekly	Saturday	1894	1 00
C. L. Gaskill	daily		1895	3 00
W. H. Bernard	weekly	Friday	1869	1 00
W. H. Bernard	daily		1867	5 00
T. B. Kingsbury	daily		----	7 00
T. B. Kingsbury	weekly	Thursday	----	1 00
A. J. Conner	weekly	Thursday	1892	1 00
H. E. King	weekly	Friday	1893	75
A. Whiteley	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
J. A. Harris	weekly	Thursday	1878	1 00
W. S. Barnes	weekly	Friday	1895	50
W. A. Graham	weekly	Thursday	1892	1 50
W. H. Thompson	weekly	Friday	1893	1 00
P. John	weekly	Wednesday	1869	1 00
R. B. Creecy	weekly	Friday	1872	1 00

TABLE No. 9.—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

	COUNTIES.		Town.	Name of Paper.	Class of Paper.
204	Pasquotank	3	Elizabeth City.	Fisherman and Farmer	Democrat
205	Pasquotank	4	Elizabeth City.	News	Democrat
206	Pender	1	Scott's Hill.	So. Christian Herald & News Digest	Evangelical
207	Pender	2	Burgaw	Star	Democrat
208	Person	1	Roxboro	Courier	Democrat
209	Perquimans	1	Hertford	Record	Democrat
210	Perquimans	2	Hertford	Courier	Populist
111	Pitt	1	Ayden	Freewill Baptist	Democrat
212	Pitt	2	Greenville	Reflector	Freewill Bap.
213	Pitt	3	Greenville	Reflector	Democrat
214	Pitt	4	Greenville	King's Weekly	Democrat
215	Pitt	5	Winterville	Home Visitor	Democrat
216	Polk	1	Columbus	News	Independent.
217	Randolph	1	Randleman	Blazer	Independent.
218	Randolph	2	Asheboro	Argus	Republican
219	Randolph	3	Asheboro	Courier	Republican
220	Richmond	1	Laurinburg	Post	Democrat
221	Richmond	2	Rockingham	Rocket	Republican
222	Richmond	3	Rockingham	Southern Index	Democrat
223	Richmond	4	Rockingham	Pee Dee Union	Independent.
224	Robeson	1	Pembroke	Watchman	Republican
225	Robeson	2	Lumberton	Robesonian	Independent.
226	Robeson	3	Maxton	Blade	Democrat
227	Robeson	4	Marshville	Populist	Republican
228	Robeson	5	Red Springs	Citizen	Populist
229	Robeson	6	Maxton	Scottish Chief	Democrat
230	Robeson	7	Lumber Bridge	News	Democrat
231	Rockingham	1	Reidsville	Webster's Weekly	Independent.
232	Rockingham	2	Reidsville	Review	Democrat
233	Rockingham	3	Leaksville	Piedmont Herald	Democrat
234	Rockingham	4	Madison	Observer	Democrat
235	Rockingham	5	Reidsville	Issue	Democrat
236	Rockingham	6	Stoneville	Echo	Republican
237	Rockingham	7	Leaksville	Gazette	Democrat
238	Rowan	1	Salisbury	Living Stone	Democrat
239	Rowan	2	Salisbury	Herald	A. M. E. Ch.
240	Rowan	3	Salisbury	Herald	Democrat
241	Rowan	4	Salisbury	Truth	Democrat
242	Rowan	5	Salisbury	Carolina Watchman	Democrat
243	Rowan	6	Salisbury	World	Populist
244	Rowan	7	Salisbury	World	Democrat
245	Rutherford	1	Rutherfordton.	Carolina Press	Democrat
246	Rutherford	2	Rutherfordton.	Democrat	Republican
247	Rutherford	3	Ellenboro	Southside	Democrat
248	Rutherford	4	Ellenboro	Enterprise	Populist
249	Sampson	1	Clinton	Democrat	Democrat
250	Stanly	1	Albemarle	Enterprise	Democrat
251	Stokes	1	Danbury	Reporter	Democrat
252	Stokes	2	Culler	Pinnacle Era	Democrat
253	Stokes	3	Walnut Cove	School Record	Independent.
254	Surry	1	Mount Airy	News	Educational
255	Surry	2	Elkin	Times	Democrat
256	Swain	1	Bryson City	Times	Democrat
257	Transylvania	1	Brevard	Sylvan Valley News	Democrat
258	Transylvania	2	Brevard	Hustler	Independent.
259	Union	1	Marshville	News	Democrat
260	Union	2	Monroe	Enquirer	Republican
261	Union	3	Monroe	Journal	Democrat
262	Union	4	Marshville	Our Home	Democrat
263	Vance	1	Henderson	Hustler	Populist
264	Vance	2	Henderson	Gold Leaf	Democrat
265	Wake	1	Raleigh	Press-Visitor	Democrat
266	Wake	2	Raleigh	Caucasian	Democrat
267	Wake	3	Raleigh	Our Record	Populist
268	Wake	4	Raleigh	Gazette	Baptist
269	Wake	5	Raleigh	St. Augustine's Record	Republican
270	Wake	6	Raleigh	North Carolina Teacher	Episcopal
271	Wake	7	Raleigh	National Outlook	Educational
					Republican

IN NORTH CAROLINA.—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published	Day of week published.	When established	Subscription price.
Mitchell & Elliott	weekly	Friday	1886	$1 00
T. M. Berry	weekly	Thursday	1887	1 00
A. R. Raven	monthly		1881	50
R. G. Grady and Bruce Williams	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
J. A. & J. N. Noell	weekly	Wednesday	1881	1 00
T. W. Babb	weekly	Wednesday	1890	1 00
C. H. Horton	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
J. M. Barfield	weekly	Wednesday	1876	1 00
D. J. Whichard	weekly	Wednesday	1882	1 00
D. J. Whichard	daily		1894	3 00
H. T. King	weekly	Friday	1894	25
R. M. Busler	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
James McDowell	weekly	Tuesday	1895	1 00
E. E. Mendenhall	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
J. A. Blair	weekly	Wednesday	1895	1 00
W. C. Hammer	weekly	Thursday	1866	1 00
N. F. McEachin	weekly	Saturday	1895	1 00
J. H. Walsh	weekly	Thursday	1883	1 00
A. S. Dockery	weekly	Saturday	1894	1 00
W. H. Woodard	weekly	Saturday	1885	1 75
Pridgen & Thayard	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
W. W. McDiarmid	weekly	Wednesday	1870	2 00
R. B. Russell	weekly	Saturday	1891	75
J. Z. Green	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
D. P. McEachem	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
J. K. Hill	weekly	Thursday	1886	1 00
P. R. Law	weekly	Tuesday	1895	1 00
J. R. Webster	weekly	Thursday	1874	1 00
E. Gilliam	weekly	Friday	1888	1 00
B. W. Ray	weekly	Thursday	1891	1 00
W. H. Curtis	weekly	Thursday	1896	1 00
J. T. Gibbons	monthly		1896	50
N. S. Smith	weekly	Thursday	1895	1 00
J. T. Darlington	weekly	Thursday	1886	1 00
W. H. Hebrew	monthly		1889	50
J. R. Whichard	weekly	Wednesday	1885	1 00
J. R. Whichard	daily		1891	4 00
W. H. Stewart	weekly	Thursday	1887	1 00
S. Archer	weekly	Thursday	1890	1 00
J. M. Julian	weekly	Tuesday	1895	1 00
J. M. Julian	daily		1895	4 00
J. M. Allen	weekly	Saturday	1894	1 00
J. C. Tipton	weekly	Friday	1894	1 00
E. W. Dedmond	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
F. Bright	weekly	Friday	1896	1 00
L. A. Bethune	weekly	Thursday	1892	1 00
R. A. Crowell	weekly	Thursday	1880	1 00
N. M. Pepper	weekly	Thursday	1872	1 00
W. C. & H. A. Phillips	weekly	Saturday	1894	50
Isham Royal	monthly		1895	25
T. J. Lowry	weekly	Thursday	1880	1 00
W. B. Bell	weekly	Thursday	1892	1 00
R. H. Pender	weekly	Friday	1888	1 00
J. J. Miner	weekly	Friday	1895	1 00
M. L. Shipman	weekly	Thursday	1897	1 00
E. D. Nance	weekly	Saturday	1895	1 00
B. C. Ashcraft	weekly	Thursday	1875	1 00
R. F. Beasley	weekly	Thursday	1894	1 00
J. Z. Green	weekly	Tuesday	1895	1 00
D. E. Aycock	weekly	Wednesday	1895	75
T. R. Manning	weekly	Thursday	1881	1 50
G. O. Andrews	daily		1878	1 00
H. W. Ayer	weekly	Thursday	1882	1 00
A. M. Simms and N. B. Broughton	monthly		1894	25
J. H. Young	weekly	Saturday	1888	1 50
A. B. Hunter	monthly		1895	25
E. G. Harrell	semi-monthly		1884	50
R. H. W. Leak	weekly	Friday	1887	1 00

TABLE No. 9.—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

	COUNTIES.		Town.	Name of Paper.	Class of paper.
272	Wake	8	Wake Forest	Student	Literary
273	Wake	9	Raleigh	Biblical Recorder	Baptist
274	Wake	10	Raleigh	Christian Sun	Christian
275	Wake	11	Raleigh	Lodge Weekly	Odd Fellow
276	Wake	12	Raleigh	News and Observer	Democrat
277	Wake	13	Raleigh	North Carolinian	Democrat
278	Wake	14	Raleigh	Baptist Almanac	Baptist
279	Wake	15	Raleigh	Branson's Almanac	Agricultural.
280	Wake	16	Raleigh	Turner's Almanac	Agricultural.
281	Wake	17	Raleigh	Christian Almanac and Annual	Christian
282	Wake	18	Raleigh	*Tribune	Republican
283	Wake	19	Raleigh	Progressive Farmer	Agricultural.
284	Warren	1	Warrenton	Gazette	Democrat
285	Warren	2	Warrenton	Record	Democrat
286	Warren	3	Warren Plains	People's Paper	Populist
287	Washington	1	Plymouth	Roanoke Beacon	Democrat
288	Watauga	1	Boone	Democrat	Democrat
289	Wayne	1	Goldsboro	News and Guide	Republican
290	Wayne	2	Goldsboro	Argus	Democrat
291	Wayne	3	Goldsboro	Argus	Democrat
292	Wayne	4	Goldsboro	Headlight	Democrat
293	Wilkes	1	N. Wilkesboro	News	Republican
294	Wilkes	2	Moravian Falls	Yellow Jacket	Independent.
295	Wilkes	3	Parsonville	Blue Ridge Times	Democrat
296	Wilkes	4	Wilkesboro	Chronicle	Democrat
297	Wilson	1	Wilson	Times	Democrat
298	Wilson	2	Wilson	Zion's Landmark	Prim. Baptist
299	Wilson	3	Wilson	Advance	Democrat
300	Yadkin	1	Boonville	Institute Echo	Educational.
301	Yadkin	2	Yadkinville	Ripple	Republican
302	Yancey	1	Burnsville	Eagle	Democrat
303	Yancey	2	Burnsville	Pastoral Visitor	Methodist

*The Tribune will begin publication about January 1, 1897.

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IN NORTH CAROLINA.—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week published.	When established.	Subscription price per year.
W. H. Heck and C. M. Staley	monthly		1880	$ 1.50
J. W. Bailey	weekly	Wednesday	1835	2.00
E. L. Moffitt	weekly	Thursday	1844	2.50
Z. P. Smith	weekly	Friday	1895	1.00
J. Daniels	daily		1876	7.00
J. Daniels	weekly	Wednesday	1892	1.00
N. B. Cobb	yearly		1864	.10
L. Branson	yearly		1868	.10
J. H. Enniss	yearly		1838	.10
E. L. Moffitt	yearly		1870	.10
	daily		1897	6.00
J. L. Ramsey	weekly	Wednesday		2.00
H. A. Foote	weekly	Friday	1872	1.50
J. R. Rodwell	weekly	Friday	1892	1.00
T. R. Walker	weekly	Friday	1895	1.00
W. F. Ausbon	weekly	Friday	1889	1.00
D. B. Dougherty	weekly	Thursday	1888	1.00
J. C. White	weekly	Saturday	1885	1.00
J. E. Robinson	weekly	Thursday	1885	1.00
J. E. Robinson	daily		1885	5.00
A. Roscower	weekly	Thursday	1887	1 00
W. F Trogdon	weekly	Thursday	1891	1.00
R. D. Laws	monthly		1895	.15
J. Cranch	semi-monthly		1896	.25
R. A. Deal	weekly	Thursday	1883	1.00
J. D. & C. W. Gold	weekly	Friday	1896	1.00
P. D. Gold	semi-monthly		1867	1.50
W. L. Cantwell	weekly	Thursday	1870	1.00
Nichols & Blackburn	monthly		1896	.40
Stanford & Benbow	weekly	Wednesday	1892	1.00
J. M. Lyons	weekly	Wednesday	1896	1.00
W. H. Perry	monthly		1896	.25

NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

Daily	23
Weekly	227
Semi-Weekly	2
Monthly	32
Semi-Monthly	11
Bi-Monthly	1
Quarterly	2
Yearly	5
Total	303

POLITICS, DENOMINATION, ETC.

Democrat	143
Republican	45
Independent	38
Populist	19
Baptist	7
Methodist	4
Christian	2
Moravian	1
Episcopal	2
Reformed Church	1
Evangelical	1
Presbyterian	5
Primitive Baptist	1
Freewill Baptist	1
A. M. E. Church	1
Disciples	1
Lutheran	1
Methodist Protestant	1
Masonic	1
Pythian	1
Odd Fellow	1
Educational	4
Literary	9
Medical	2
Agricultural	5
Alliance	1
Industrial	3
Firemen	1
Poultry	1
Total	303

CHAPTER VII.

BUREAUS OF LABOR.

To those who do not understand what gigantic proportions this work is assuming, this chapter will be of real interest. It gives the names of all the Bureaus of Labor in the United States and foreign countries, with the title of Commissioner or chief, as the case may be. Also a list of the States and Territories, with their capitals where public libraries are situated. We exchange reports with all of them.

LIST OF FOREIGN BUREAUS OF STATISTICS, ETC.

GERMANY.

Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Dr. F. W. Hans von Scheel, Director. Berlin.

PRUSSIA.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director. Berlin.

Office of Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director. Berlin.

BAVARIA.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director. Munich.

SAXONY.

Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director. Dresden.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President. Vienna.

Department of Municipal Statistics. Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief. Vienna.

STYRIA.

Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernst Mischler, Director. Gratz.

HERZEGOVINA.

Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinand Schmid, Director. Sarajevo.

BELGIUM.

Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmond Nicolai, Chief. Brussels.

BULGARIA.

Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director. Sophia.

DENMARK.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director. Copenhagen.

SPAIN.

Ing. Francisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain. Madrid.

FRANCE.

Office du Travail (Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur. Paris.

Victor Turquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique Général de France (Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail). Paris.

ENGLAND.

Robert Giffen, Comptroller General of the Commercial, Labor and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade. London.

H. Llewellyn Smith, Labor Commissioner, Board of Trade. London.

CANADA.

George Johnson, Government Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health. Ottawa.

ITALY.

Luigi Bodio, Directeur Général de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce). Rome.

PORTUGAL.

Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works, or Commerce and Industrie). Lisbon.

ROUMANIA.

C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique Général du Royaume (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l' Industrie, du Commerce et des Domaines). Bucharest.

RUSSIA.

Nicolas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Ministère de l' Intérieur). St. Petersburg.

B. Grigoriev, Chef, du Bureau de la Statistique Municipale. Moscow.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l' Intérieur). Stockholm.

Anders Nicolai Kiaer, Directeur du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l' Intérieur). Christiania.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistique (Ministère de l' Intérieur). Berne.

JAPAN.

S. Ishibashi, Chef de Bureau Général de Statistique (Cabinet Imperial). Tokio.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Francois Latzina, Directeur Général de la Statistique de la Republique Argentine (Ministère de l' Intérieur). Buenos Ayres.

BRAZIL.

Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur du Bureau de Statistique des Etats-Unis du Bresil (Ministére de l'Intérieur). Rio Janeiro.

CHILI.

Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili. Santiago.

MEXICO.

Antonio Penafiel, Directeur Général de la Statistique de la République Mexicaine (Ministère du Fomento). Mexico.

PARAGUAY.

I. Jacquet, Diréctéur Général de la Statistique du Paraguay. Assomption.

URUGUAY.

Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique Général. Montevideo.

AUSTRALIA.

Department of Labor and Industry, Public Instruction Office, Sidney, New South Wales, T. B. Clegg, Esq., Clerk in Charge.

STATE LIBRARIES.

States and Territories.	*Capitals.*
Alabama	Montgomery.
Alaska Territory	Sitka.
Arizona Territory	Phœnix.
Arkansas	Little Rock.
California	Sacramento.
Colorado	Denver.
Connecticut	Hartford.
Delaware	Dover.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Florida	Tallahassee.
Georgia	Atlanta.
Idaho	Boisé City.
Illinois	Springfield.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Talequah.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Kansas	Topeka.
Kentucky	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge.
Maine	Augusta.
Maryland	Annapolis.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Lansing.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Jackson.
Missouri	Jefferson City.
Montana	Helena.
Nebraska	Lincoln.

Nevada	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Concord.
New Jersey	Trenton.
New Mexico Territory	Santa Fé.
New York	Albany.
North Carolina	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Bismarck.
Ohio	Columbus.
Oklahoma Territory	Guthrie.
Oregon	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Newport and Providence.
South Carolina	Columbia.
South Dakota	Pierre.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Texas	Austin.
Utah	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Montpelier.
Virginia	Richmond.
Washington	Olympia.
West Virginia	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Madison.
Wyoming	Cheyenne.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICERS FOR 1896-97.

President:

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.....Washington, D. C.

First Vice President:

HORACE G. WADLIN.....Boston, Mass.

Second Vice President:

CHARLES H. MYERS.....Baltimore, Md.

Secretary-Treasurer:

SAMUEL B. HORNE.....Hartford, Conn.

Executive Committee:

F. P. CLUTE, Chairman.....Nashville, Tenn.
CARROLL D. WRIGHT.....Washington, D. C.
SAMUEL B. HORNE.....Hartford, Conn.
CHARLES H. MORSE.....Lansing, Mich.
JAMES M. CLARK.....Harrisburg, Pa.

Official Stenographer:

SAMUEL C. DUNHAM.....Washington, D. C.

Place of Meeting for the Thirteenth Annual Convention:
Nashville, Tenn.

CHRONOLOGY OF ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Convention held at	Month.	Officers—Names of				Number of Bureaus represented.
			President.	First Vice President.	Second Vice President.	Secretary-Treasurer.	
1883	Columbus, Ohio	September	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	6
1884	St. Louis, Mo	June	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	10
1885	Boston, Mass	June	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		John S. Lord	13
1886	Trenton, N. J	June	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		E. R. Hutchins	14
1887	Madison, Wis	June	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	14
1888	Indianapolis, Ind	May	Carroll D. Wright*	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	13
1889	Hartford, Conn	June	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss		E. R. Hutchins	17
1890	Des Moines, Iowa†						
1891	Philadelphia, Pa	May	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss	Willard C. Hall	Frank H. Betton	20
1892	Denver, Colo	May	Charles F. Peck	Lester Bodine	Samuel W. Matthews	Frank H. Betton	16
1893	Albany, N. Y.†						
1893	Chicago, Ill‡	October					8
1894	Washington, D. C	May	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	George W. Waltz	L. G. Powers	17
1895	Minneapolis, Minn	September	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	Lee Meriwether	L. G. Powers	12
1896	Albany, N. Y	June	Carroll D. Wright	Horace G. Wadlin	Chas. H. Myers	Samuel B. Horne	14

*Frank A. Flower presided; Mr. Wright absent. †No meeting. ‡An informal conference; Samuel W. Matthews presided.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

STATE.	When organized.	Chief Officers.	YRS. OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
United States	1884	Carroll D. Wright	1885	12
Arkansas	1889	M. F. Locke	1889–1893	4
		W. G. Vincenheller	1893	2
California	1883	John S. Enos	1883–1887	4
		John J. Tobin	1887–1891	4
		George W. Waltz	1891–1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald	1895	2
Colorado	1887	C. J. Driscoll	1887–1889	2
		John W. Lockin	1889 1891	2
		Lester Bodine	1891–1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger	1893–1895	2
		W. H. Klett	1895	2
Connecticut	1873	James F. Babcock	1873–1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr	1874 1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley	1885–1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss	1887–1893	6
		Robert J. Vance	1893–1895	2
		S. B. Horne	1895	2
Illinois	1879	F. H. B. McDowell	1879–1881	2
		John S. Lord	1881–1893	12
		George A. Schilling	1893	4
Indiana	1879	John Collett	1879–1881	2
		John B. Conner	1881–1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr	1883–1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson	1895	2
Iowa	1884	E. R. Hutchins	1884–1890	6
		J. R Sovereign	1890–1894	4
		W. E. O'Bleness	1894	3
Kansas	1885	Frank H. Betton	1885–1893	8
		J. F. Todd	1893 1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird	1895	2
Kentucky	1876	C. E. Bowman		
		C. Y. Wilson		
		Nicholas McDowell	1892	4
		Lucas Moore	1896	1
Maine	1887	Samuel W. Matthews	1887	10
Maryland	1884	Thomas C. Weeks	1884–1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr	1892–1896	4
		Charles H. Myers	1896	1
Massachusetts	1869	Henry K. Oliver	1869–1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright	1873–1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin	1888	9
Michigan	1883	John W. McGrath	1883–1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond	1885–1887	2
		A. H. Heath	1887–1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson	1891–1893	2
		Charles H. Morse	1893	3
Minnesota	1887	John Lamb	1887–1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey	1891	
		L. G. Powers	1891	6
Missouri	1879	W. H. Hilkene	1880–1882	2
		H. S. Spaunhorst	1882–1883	1
		H. A. Newman	1883–1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky	1885–1889	4
		Lee Meriwether	1889–1891	2
		Willard C. Hall	1891–1893	2
		Henry Blackmore	1893–1895	2
		Lee Meriwether	1895	2
Montana	1893	James H. Mills	1893	4
Nebraska	1887	John Jenkins	1887–1890	3
		Phillip Andres	1891–1893	2
		J. B. Erion	1893–1895	2
		J. H. Powers	1895	2
New Jersey	1878	James Bishop	1878–1893	15
		Cahrles H. Simmerman	1893	4
New Hampshire	1893	John W. Bourlet	1893–1896	3
		Julian F. Trash	1896	
New Mexico	1891	Max Frost	1891	5
New York	1883	Charles F. Peck	1883–1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling	1893–1896	3
		John T. McDonough	1896	1

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.—Continued.

STATE.	When organized.	Chief officers.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
North Carolina	1887	W. N. Jones	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough	1889-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy	1893	3
North Dakota	1889	H. T. Helgesen	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin	1895	2
Ohio	1877	Harry J. Walls	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett	1887-1890	3
		John McBride	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis	1892-1896	4
		William Buehrwein	1896	1
Pennsylvania	1872	Thomas J. Bigham	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark	1895	2
Rhode Island	1887	Josiah B. Bowdich	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke	1893	3
South Dakota	1890	Frank Wilder	1890-1891	2
		Robert A. Smith	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler	1895	2
Tennessee	1891	George W. Ford	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood	1896	1
Texas	1876	V. O. King	1879-1881	2
		A. W. Spreight	1881-1883	2
		H. P. Brewster	1883-1884	2
		H. P. Bee	1884-1887	2
		L. L. Foster	1887-1891	4
		J. E. Hollingsworth	1891-1895	4
		A. J. Rose	1895	2
Utah	1890	Joseph P. Bache	1890	7
Wisconsin	1883	Frank A Flower	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson	1895	2
West Virginia	1889	Edward Robinson	1889-1893	4
		John M. Sydenstricker	1893	4

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS OF CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS

The act creating the United States Bureau was passed in 1884, but no officers were appointed before 1885.

When the constitution of the State of Idaho was framed, it contained a clause providing for a Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics. Under the provisions of the constitution Mr. J. M. Matthews was appointed Commissioner in 1890. The Legislature has, however, never made appropriation for the pay of the Commissioner, nor enacted any legislation to make the provision of the constitution operative. Hence, nothing was done by Mr. Matthews during his term of office, and no successor has been appointed.

In Indiana, South Dakota and Kentucky the office of Commissioner of

Labor is elective. The South Dakota office was abolished March 12, 1895, to take effect January 1, 1896.

In Illinois the Bureau of Labor Statistics consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. These Commissioners meet and select a Secretary, and determine the line of investigation to be carried out by the Department. The Secretary is, however, the main executive officer of the Department, as the Commissioners meet but seldom and exercise only a power of selection in the choice of subordinates and the lines of investigation.

In Minnesota, at the beginning of 1891, Mr. McGaughey was appointed Commissioner, but resigned at the expiration of three months, and Mr. Powers was then appointed to fill out the unexpired term.

The Kentucky Bureau, created in 1876 as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics, was made a Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics in April, 1892.

In Nebraska, Governor Boyd, who was elected at the general election in 1890, appointed Philip Andres. A contest was instituted in the courts as to Boyd's eligibility, and he was unseated, the former Governor, Thayer, assuming the office pending a final settlement. From this time until August, 1891, the Chief Clerk, H. F. Downs, acted as Commissioner, when Luther P. Luddon received the appointment from Governor Thayer. When the gubernatorial matter was finally settled, and Governor Boyd declared eligible, he again, in March, 1892, appointed Mr. Andres.

The Connecticut Bureau was created by law July 12, 1873. Later, in 1875, it was abolished, and then re-established in 1885. Two reports were issued under the law of 1873.

Texas, by act of Legislature, approved August 21, 1876. created a Department of Insurance, Statistics and History. The first Commissioner was confirmed January 23, 1879. The duties of the Bureau were enlarged April 1, 1887, and the name changed to Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History.

There is no uniformity in the work of the various Bureaus above catalogued. The work of the several Bureaus is determined largely by the industries of the State in which they are located. Over half the Bureaus confine their labors to what has technically come to be known as labor statistics. Others, as Indiana and Montana, devote a portion of all reports to general statistics of the States, including agriculture, and Arkansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah and Texas devote the greater portion of their efforts to gathering and disseminating information relating to agriculture and but little to general labor.